The New-York Times.

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SATURDAY, Dec. 24,
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Editorials—Telegraphic Dispatches from Washington—Congressional News—The Speakership—*The Pacific Railroad*—French and English Novels—Agricultural Education—The Next Presidency—Virginia and Massachusetts—Correspondence between Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Child—Rufus Choate (review)—Literature in France—Science, Industry and Invention—American Institute Farmers Club—A Veritable Mermaid—New Plays at Paris—Republicanism in Missouri—Gov. Seward's Journey from Egypt to Palestine—John Brown's Secretary of State—Russian Officers on the Niagara—Markets—Commercial News—City Items—Santa Claus, &c., &c. Price 2 cents per copy. By Mail, Six Dollars a year. Served by carriers for 12½ cents per week.

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CONGRESS.

THE SENATE ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY.

Desultory Discussion in the House.

Speech of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois.

THE SENATE PRINTING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

An impression having prevailed that the President would communicate to Congress, to-day, his Annual Message, an immense crowd was drawn to the Capitol; but when his private Secretary appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced several communications in writing, and the only document handed in was the nomination of several Postmasters, the disappointed crowd then poured into the galleries of the House, to witness the scenes of disorder there.

The Senate transacted no business of interest, but went into an executive session for a few moments, after which a caucus was held to nominate a Senate Printer. Ten Democratic Senators absented themselves, leaving only twenty-two to ballot; of these only nineteen votes were cast for BOWMAN, who was declared to be nominated. The dissenting members intimated their intention to oppose the nomination in the Senate, as BOWMAN received only nineteen votes. The impression is that he will be badly beaten, in spite of the efforts of the Senate to indorse him.

The speech of Mr. FARNSWORTH to-day was made in opposition to a written request of his party friends. Sixty Republicans signed the paper requesting him to hold his tongue, yet speak he would, to their infinite annoyance. A proposition was made that the Republicans should leave the hall in a body if he attempted to speak, and thus rebuke his vanity and violation of the Republican policy to vote, vote, vote. Many did leave, and THADDEUS STEVENS declared that FARNSWORTH's speech had lost them the organization.

The only interesting feature of to-day's proceedings was the declaration on the part of the Southern leaders that the South did not desire the renewal of the Slave-trade, nor would she agitate the question These gentlemen were in favor of the strict observance of all laws until repealed or declared unconstitutional by proper authorities. A better tone prevailing on the Southern side of the hall, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said he would then take occasion to say that he and his constituents repudiated and abhorred the insurrectionary sentiments contained in HELPER's book, and that there were more men inside the Penitentiary than outside of it who would indorse them.

The ballots to-day exhibit no change in the position of parties. The South-Americans have no idea of accepting KEITT's proposition, although Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, in noticing what he termed a false and libellous attack of the *States*, said he would support a National Democrat whenever his vote would elect him. Several of them will never do so, preferring to vote for SHERMAN, if the choice has to be made. Some now express hope that an election will be made by the middle of January. Gen. DAVIS, of Mississippi, proposed in good faith that all should resign, as they could not organize, and suffer another Congress to be elected. All motions to adjourn for the holidays were opposed by Democrats and Republicans. "Extra Billy" SMITH, of Virginia, has the floor for to-morrow to reply to Mr. GROW, and show who is responsible for the embarrassment of the postal service.

Judge ROOSEVELT will be tendered the District Attorneyship, *vice* PARKER, declined.

The Senate have sent for REALF, BROWN's Secretary of State, who is now in Austin, Texas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Secretary COBB decided to-day that members of Congress are not entitled to receive their pay until the amounts due shall be certified by the Speaker as correct, as is required by the act of 1818. The law of 1856 does not repeal the other act, and the Secretary says:

"Knowing the jealousy which very properly exists between the different departments of the Government, I should require a very strong case before I should assume, as a branch of the Executive Department, that the legislative department intended to transfer from their own to the Executive Department, the right to pass upon the amount of their compensation and mileage."

This decision does not seem to be relished by many of the members who have exhausted their means. Col. GLOSSBRENNER, I understand, will endeavor to provide, on his own individual account, for their pressing necessities.

The Senatorial Democratic caucus met to-day, and the nomination of Gen. BOWMAN was insisted upon by the friends of the President, as a vindication from the charges made against him by Mr. WENDELL. Nineteen Senators thereupon voted for him, but Senators BROWN, CLAY, CHESNUT, CLINGMAN, IVERSON, JOHNSON of Tennessee, PUGH and TOOMBS left the caucus, refusing to be bound by its actions, and saying that they would unite on this question with the twenty-six Opposition Senators rather than submit to the appointment. It is said that the friends of Senator HUNTER complain that unfair advantage has been taken of him in this matter by the President's friends.

Last night Mr. BUCHANAN had resolved to send his Message to the Senate and House to-day, but his friends called on him and remonstrated until he yielded. Such a step would have made any fusion with the Anti-Lecompton men and South Americans impossible.

There will be no adjournment of the House for the holidays, but there may possibly be a two days' recess.

E. G. FARNUM's bail, at Savannah, Ga., has been put at $30,000.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

A Postal Convention has been executed between the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Belgium, establishing a regular exchange of correspondence in closed mails, between the United States and Belgium, to be conveyed *via* England once a week or oftener, and in coincidence, as far as possible, with the regular sailing of the Anglo-American steamers. The single rate for letters and samples of merchandise originating in the United States, and destined for Belgium, or *vice versa*, is fixed at 27 cents; of which pre-payment is optional in either country. There are also provisions for printed matter. The transmission of closed mails under this Convention is to commence on the 21st of January next. Provision is also made for the direct exchange of mails between the two countries by means of any direct lines of mail steamers which may hereafter be established between the United States and Belgium, at the combined single rate of 15 cents for each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and prepayment being optional.

The Hon. Judge MASON, of Iowa, late Commissioner of Patents, has become connected with the New-York *Scientific American*.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 21st, says that the Medical College of Georgia has resolved to invite Southern students at the North to finish their course of instruction there free. A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina, suspending, till June, 1861, the law requiring one dollar in specie to be in the vaults of the Banks in the State to every dollar in circulation.

In the Democratic Senatorial Caucus to day, after a full discussion of the charges against Gen. BOWMAN, of the *Constitution* newspaper, he was nominated as Printer to that body, by a vote of 20 against 5.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations; N. B. BROWNE, Postmaster at Philadelphia; ISRAEL F. HATCH, Postmaster at Buffalo; Mr. VATTIER, Postmaster at Cincinnati; and Mr. BISHOP, Commissioner of Patents.

The indications are that there will be no quorum in the Senate until Tuesday week, the 2d of January, and consequently it is not probable that the President's Message will be communicated prior to that time.

Mr. BARING and several others of the most prominent Bankers in London have made a joint appeal to the British Cabinet to recognize the Constitutional Government of Mexico. Lord JOHN RUSSELL appointed the 6th of December for any official interview with these gentlemen and it was believed that the British Government was favorable to the appeal.

The Legislature of Virginia, by a joint resolution, has accepted the flag presented that Commonwealth by the citizens of Philadelphia, viewing it as a renewal of the evidence of its heroic donors' devoted patriotism.

The vote for Speaker to-day showed that Mr. SHERMAN, as heretofore, lacked four votes of election. Fifty-three votes were scattered among twenty-four gentlemen, none of whom received more than eight votes, and fourteen of them only one each.

Col. DAVIS and staff have arrived here with a large amount of ordnance stores, on the way to Richmond. Only one company remains on guard at Charlestown, Va. Quiet is entirely restored.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to provide for a temporary Government, and to create the office of Surveyor-General for the Territory of Arizona; also, a bill directing the manner in which the testimony of certain judicial officers may be taken for the use of United States Courts.

Executive Session.

After the Executive session the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) being entitled to the floor, said that he was willing to give way for a motion to proceed to vote.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) and other Democratic members objected, insisting on Mr. FARNSWORTH either proceeding with his remarks or abandoning the floor altogether.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he made the proposition in good faith. He did not desire to place any impediment in the way of organization. He and his Republican friends had been here nearly three weeks, desirous and anxious to vote for a Speaker. They had no disposition to discuss the Slavery question now, but would wait till an organization was effected. He spoke for himself, and did not want the Republican Party held responsible for his utterances. He said they had been met here with speeches and resolutions in regard to HELPER's pamphlet and a speech of Gov. SEWARD. These things were thrust in their faces with a threatened dissolution of the Union on their account, and it was even threatened here that if a Republican Speaker be elected, the Union will be severed instanter. He proceeded to read from the Richmond *Enquirer*—a leading Democratic paper, edited by Messrs. RITCHIE, PRYOR and DUNNEVANT—of June 1857, and May and June 1856, to show that that journal had uttered "irrepressible conflict" doctrines, and pronounced free society a failure; and had said that a war between the two systems will rage everywhere until the one conquers and the other is exterminated. Mr. SEWARD, he said, never uttered "irrepressible conflict" doctrines half so strong as that. Senator HAMMOND, he added, had presented similar sentiments in regard to such a conflict. He denied the authority of any members holding him responsible for indorsing HELPER's book. It was none of their business. He read such books as he pleased. There was nothing in his part of the country which would not stand the test of free discussion and criticism. He proceeded to arraign the Democratic Party for indorsing a book called *Black Diamonds*, written by Mr. POLLARD, of Virginia, and caused to be read various testimonials in its favor, adding that the writer advocates the going into Africa, and seizing and deluding the natives to gain their consent to be shipped to this country by the middle passage as apprentices, and after getting them here, to induce them to live in perpetual bondage. The writer admits it would be an infraction and a violation of the laws of the United States, but justifies it by the necessities of the case, and that the Union could be preserved only by this so-called conservative policy. Is this the sentiment of the Democratic Party?

Mr. COBB, of Alabama. (Dem.)—I deprecate the re-opening of the slave-trade. Now, you speak out, and say whether you indorse HELPER's book.

Mr. FARNSWORTH would like to ask Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) the question whether he indorsed those sentiments?

Mr. MILES replied, he most heartily, utterly, and from the bottom of his heart deprecated any evasion of the law. [Applause.] He recognized the higher law of sentiment and honor which compelled him to obey the Constitution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH wanted to know whether he was in favor of re-opening the trade by a repeal of the laws.

Mr. MILES replied that he was not prepared to say whether he was in favor of re-opening the slave-trade at some future time, but as the laws of the land forbid engaging in the traffic, he believed it was useless to discuss the question so long as the South remains in the confederacy. No man there believed in the present Union. The slave-trade can be re-opened legally, and no one advocates re-opening it illegally. He should like to ask Mr. FARNSWORTH whether he was in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that he would answer that question bye-and-bye.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.) remarked that he had come out of the canvass on that issue, and was opposed to the re-opening of the Slave-trade in or out of the Union, and in favor of law, order and justice; Now, do you indorse the doctrines of HELPER's book? Answer like a man. [Applause.]

The Clerk checked the disorderly manifestations.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) felt it his duty to say for himself and those he represented, that so far as HELPER's book advises servile insurrection, he utterly abhorred and detested it. There were not as many men out as in the Penitentiary of Ohio who would tolerate it for a moment.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed his gratification at the turn the discussion had taken. He thought it could now be said that his colleague could proceed with his remarks. He knew his colleague would be frank and plain.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the Act of 1820, which characterized the Slave-trade as piracy, was a blot on the statute-book, and ought to be expunged; but he knew of no party in the South in favor of having the law of 1819 repealed. With regard to the latter, he was not prepared to say it is unconstitutional. There was no considerable part of the South, or the Democratic Party, who agitated the question of reopening the trade. It can never be done in the Confederacy. As to whether he was in favor of reopening the trade, at a future time, he was not prepared to say.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman indorse the sentiment in the book *Black Diamonds*, for the revival of the Slave-trade by law?

Mr. BONHAM—It is impracticable. I do not stand in the attitude of one who indorses the violation of any existing law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. MCRAE whether he indorsed the sentiment.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) as an individual was in favor of reopening the trade, but this was not the position of the Democratic Party in Mississippi or any other Southern State. He was, however, for the faithful execution of the laws as they stand, against the re-opening of that traffic.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not think such a design could be fixed on National Democrats, any more than that it could be justly charged that the Republicans indorsed the acts of JOHN BROWN.

Mr. MCRAE believed he was the only member of the Democratic Party in Mississippi who entertained that opinion.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) if he indorsed the reopening of the Slave-trade as recommended in *Black Diamonds*?

Mr. CRAWFORD replied that he had never read that book.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether he was in favor of reopening the Slave-trade?

Mr. CRAWFORD replied, that under a particular state of circumstances he would, but at present he opposed it, as did the Democratic Party of Georgia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said it had been asked whether he indorsed HELPER's book. He had never read it entirely, and had never seen a copy till he came to the House. So far as any pages in that book could be fairly construed into recommending insurrection and emancipation of slaves by violence, he did not indorse it. He was, however, in favor of the inculcation of such doctrines as lead to peaceful emancipation. He thought some passages of that book badly expressed and worded, and that they could not be justified. But in so far as that book quotes the language of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MASON, LEE, HENRY, PINCKNEY, and other great lights of the revolution, he indorsed it. The passages to which gentlemen on the other side take exception are the doctrines of Judge DOUGLAS, to oppose Slavery by unfriendly legislation. So far as Slavery exists in the States, he did not believe in constitutional power to legislate concerning it.

Mr. MILES called attention to the fact that it was only this morning that he saw a copy of a letter to Gov. WISE, stating that some Abolitionists in Chicago had actually been in correspondence with persons in Ohio and the New-England States to go to the rescue of Old JOHN BROWN.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Will you give the name of the writer of the letter?

Mr. MILES—If I had it I could not give it, for the letter might have been confidentially written. The gentleman had said that there was not one of his constituents who would make a raid in Virginia, and hence I referred to the fact of such a letter being written.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the letter might be a hoax.

After some further colloquy on this point, Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said he always had been opposed to the reopening of the African slave trade. He was in the Senate when Mr. SEWARD announced the doctrine which had such a startling effect on the South, that as soon as this administration shall pass away the Abolitionists would get control to overthrow Southern institutions and remodel the Supreme Court, so that its decisions should be against the interests of the South. Mr. SEWARD said he expected that in his lifetime there would not be the foot of a single slave on this Continent. While Mr. SEWARD uttered this as his deliberate opinion, his form dilated, and his pale face was expressive of bad and malignant passion, and his eyes glowed as if the fire of hell were burning in his heart.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (earnestly)—God grant that I, too, may see the day when the foot of a slave will not rest on this continent!

Mr. BONHAM (in his seat)—You'll never see it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that it was the wish of WASHINGTON—it was the doctrine of the men who made the Republic, and of the men who will continue the Republic's existence. But this did not indorse the raid of JOHN BROWN. As to the Fugitive Slave law, he and his people would not pursue the fleeing negro; they would leave that dirty work to the Democrats. He asked whether any Southern gentleman was willing to turn out and chase a fugitive slave. He understood that in the part of Illinois called Egypt, the people catch black men, and instead of advertising them as runaways, advertise for their master.

Mr. LOGAN, (Dem.) who represents Egypt, said that any imputation that his constituents violate the law, was false. It was right that such runaways should be arrested.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained, saying that he spoke for a large number of Republicans. Not one of them would step out of his way in pursuit of man, woman or child for the purpose of restoring them to Slavery. But in saying this, he did not say that they would place themselves in resistance to the Fugitive law. They would pursue a course such as has been suggested—of "masterly inactivity." He believed the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional and inhuman in some of its provisions, but neither himself nor his party would offer armed resistance to it.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—The Constitution provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves and to the extent that you will not obey it to that extent you violate your oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—You mistake: the Constitution does not provide that I should render up fugitive slaves.

Mr. BARKSDALE—It provides for the rendition, and you as a citizen of the country are bound to carry it out; and unless you do it you are a traitor. [Applause, especially in the galleries.]

The Clerk stated that having been clothed with power to enforce order, he should on the next manifestation of applause, direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries.

VOICES—"Do it now."

Mr. FARNSWORTH referred to an editorial in the newspaper, *States and Union*, of this city, in which, he said, it was stated that the election of Mr. SHERMAN would be a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. This, he understood, was the Douglas organ.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) stated that so far as his knowledge extended it was not the organ of Mr. DOUGLAS, and did not speak for him.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—It claims to speak for Virginia.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Amer.)—Virginia is here to speak for herself and she can act for herself.

Mr. FARNSWORTH defended the Republican Party from the charge of sectionalism. He related an anecdote of a physician who always, when called to attend a patient whose ailment he could not discover, gave him medicine to throw him into fits, for, he said, he was "hell on fits!" So it was with the Democratic Party. Every four years, just before the Presidential election, they throw the country into fits; they have lately thrown Boston and New-York into fits, and got Mr. EVERETT, Gen. CUSHING and others, to come forward and attempt to save the Union. He had no fears for a dissolution of the Union; it had been said so often that the people had got used to those threats. If the Union was to be dissolved, he hoped they would do it during the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, so that the disgrace would not attach to a Republican Administration. Let the Democrats elect whom they please, the Republicans will submit, and when they get into power the Democrats must submit. A Republican Administration will try to take care of the Union, and will take care of the purse.

A VOICE—"I have no doubt you will." [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If we squander any more money than JAMES BUCHANAN has, God grant that we may never elect another Republican President. [Renewed laughter.] Dissolve the Union, because a majority of the people of the United States, in a constitutional and peaceful manner, elect a man President of the United States! Great God! what an idea that is. What is the intent of this Government—what the use of a Constitution?

Mr. MILES—It is to restrain majorities.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The Constitution has never provided that minorities shall rule majorities. Dissolve this Union! What are you going to do with it? Have you never read BULWER's novel *What will He Do with It?* Are you going to divide the Mississippi River? If so, how much are you going to give us? Ain't you going to let our boys float their rafts down? What are you going to do with "Yankee Doodle?"—divide that too? [Excessive laughter.] What part of the Fourth of July are you going to give us, and what will you take? What are you going to do with the grave of WASHINGTON, and those of the men of the North, who fought side by side with him in the battles of the Revolution? Dissolve the Union! For God's sake, don't let us hear any more of this miserable cry about dissolving the Union. These men who fill the galleries, claquers for disunion sentiments, don't they know that if the Union is dissolved, these marble palaces will become the habitation of bats and rats, will become stone quarries, where marble will be cheap? You might as well talk about dissolving the everlasting hills as dissolve the Union of these States.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) sent to the Chair the proceedings of a public meeting in Chicago, expressing sympathy with JOHN BROWN, to show that Mr. FARNSWORTH's statement of that matter is incorrect.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I designed to say that no persons sympathized with the objects BROWN had in view.

Cries of, "Read the proceedings."

The Clerk read them.

Mr. ENGLISH remarked that such a meeting having been held in Chicago, it was eminently proper that the Republicans should select that place to hold their National Convention.

Mr. FARNSWORTH retorted that it was just as proper for the Democracy, having indorsed the sentiments of CALHOUN, to select Charleston as the place for running the old Democratic machine into the ground.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said JOHN WENTWORTH was the founder of the Republican Party in Illinois—their Jupiter Tonans; and in his paper he classes JOHN BROWN with KOSCIUSKO, GARIBALDI and other heroes.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it was true that WENTWORTH had been an efficient worker in the Republican Party, but it was unfair to hold the Republican Party responsible for the sentiments of any one man, especially when we only have an extract from an article, without the context. The South Carolina Legislature had had a resolution before it for the appropriation of $200,000 to buy arms, on the ground that Federal relations are now dissolved between the North and South. He might, with the same propriety, charge that on the Democratic Party.

Mr. LOGAN read an account of a Republican meeting held in Aurora, Illinois, sympathizing with BROWN.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) obtained the floor, but yielded it, for a personal explanation, to Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (American,) who denounced certain statements in the *States and Union* newspaper as willful and malicious falsehoods. He had hitherto taken no notice of the matter, deeming it better to tolerate licentiousness than to restrict the freedom of the Press. He stated that his speech had been highly commended in various States by American and Democratic, as well as Republican newspapers.

Mr. GARNETT, of Georgia, (Dem.,) hoped Mr. SMITH would permit a vote to be taken for Speaker.

Mr. SMITH consented, claiming the floor for to-morrow.

After a call of the House, a ballot was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes	212
Necessary to a choice	107
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	103
Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	27
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Amer.,)	10
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	10
Scattering	53

The House then adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE HOLIDAYS FOR LEGISLATORS AND REPORTERS—ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE—INFLUENCE OF THE NORTHERN UNION MEETINGS—THE HERALD AND GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 22, 1859.

Alack! for the last hopes of Christmas-dinners, to be eaten around familiar mahoganies! Alack! for the vanished prospect of a New-Year, to be commenced with homage to all the beauty and amiability of our feminine acquaintance! There can be no cakes and ale for us on the coming anniversary of Redemption; no blissful poppings into, and poppings out of, those scented and garlanded boudoirs wherein the delicious crinolines of our Empire City are in the habit of exchanging sponge-cake for compliments with all their male-admirers on the birth-day of each succeeding year! We are tied fast here until a Speaker is elected; and of that event, and the discovery of perpetual motion, there would appear about equal prospect. Pity us, ladies, and be not irate! Believe that our thoughts will be around you on that day of annual homage, though no card of ours, with a turned down corner, can be deposited on your recording salvers. Remember that this misery to us, this deprivation of due incense to yourselves, is due to the Republicans—grim, truculent, and "a-hungering for the spoils." The gallant Democrats resemble the celebrated Mr. BARKIS, who, as recorded by CHARLES DICKENS, was one of the most "willin" creatures to be found on earth. They are like the starling described in the *Sentimental Journey*,—a book which of course you have never read—they twitter from morning to night: "We can't get out", we can't get out," —the jaunt and grisly form of GALUSHA ASMODEUS GROW being interposed between their prison-bars and the expected ten days of deliverance.

There is but little hope for the men on the floor, and still less for the recording angels in this gallery. The lucky sickness (if not serious) of a Republican's wife, might induce the flinty-hearted man to pair off with some chivalrous Democrat. A bad fit of teething to one of BENJAMIN STANTON's last brace of twins might send some good Administration man rejoicing on his way towards home, where a wife and a large swarm of small healthy children would be in ecstacies to receive him. But for the poor gentlemen up in this gallery, what hope of relief is left? Is there any one to pair off with them?

Would the telegraphers and letter writers of the *Herald* and *Tribune*, always working in concert, agree to strike a truce for a couple of weeks, with the epistolary machines holding like positions on the Charleston *Mercury* and New-Orleans *Delta*? The case with us up here reverses the proverb about purgatory and the still "lower depth." There *is* hope, it would seem, for some of the wrangling spirits below us; but for us, in this superior purgatory, where the desks are made narrow for special torment, and the chairs are as hard and straight-backed as an elderly female school teacher's code of morals, there is nothing but blank despair. Home cooked roast beef is a delusive dream, and ditto plum pudding a *myth!*

But, seriously, the case in the House stands as follows. The total number of members who can be in attendance being 235, there are 116 Republicans. Democrats, 92, South Americans, 23, together 115; and 5 Anti-Lecompton Democrats holding the balance of power. Of the South American force, 22 are under pledge to sustain the Democratic candidate whenever their votes will elect, thus giving a force of 114—supposing that JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) who is not yet twenty-five years of age, should take the responsibility of casting a ballot. If BROWN *should* vote, then *two* Anti-Lecompton men could decide the contest in favor of the Democratic candidate; but should BROWN decline, it would then require three of the Anti-Lecompton patriots.

Now these five gentlemen understand fully the strength of their position, and are unwilling to abandon it. They have made a mutual pledge to cast their voices together when things come to the push, and to do nothing without previous consultation and agreement. It was in this view that the sudden nomination of General MILLSON, the day before yesterday, was premature and unsuccessful; for there is reason to believe that, had these five been consulted in a proper spirit of conciliation, their votes could have been had for him as a man standing confessedly above reproach, both in his personal and party aspect. Even as it is, there would appear probabilities that his election may yet be compassed, if the unruly Southern element can only be tamed down within any thing like decent bounds of moderation.

The Union meetings at the North, and more especially the one held at the Cooper Institute, have given great and thorough satisfaction to the Senators and Congressmen here representing the Conservative interest. The attempt of the *Herald* to convert that demonstration in your City into an irregular nomination for General SCOTT, has done more than all the other suspicious acts of that journal put together, to open the eyes of Southern men to its real motives and design. It was significant to-day, moreover—and has occurred on many occasions before—that the Republican leaders, whenever they get a chance, blow the horn for the *Herald* with a vigor and pertinacity such as no other journal can elicit. They always attempt to saddle its utterances upon the Democratic Party; and, to-day, the great GALUSHA expended nearly a quarter of an hour in lauding the "spice" and "sprightliness" (Washington terms for slang and ribaldry) of its editorials.

But such men as TOOMBS, HUNTER and others have commented largely on the fact that the *Herald* and *Tribune* joined forces to make the meeting a failure, and demanded that it should be made a failure by the citizens, *because* called together "under the auspices of the same men who nominated WM. F. HAVEMEYER." When the meeting, in spite of this joint tirade of ridicule and venomous suggestion, proved a success, then again the *Tribune* and *Herald* joined forces to prove that "Tammany Hall had nothing in the world to say to it."

But now the position taken by the *Herald* with regard to SCOTT is felt to be a gradual dropping of the mask, and it begins to be understood here—as it has been known to every one in political and journalistic life in your City for the past three years—that the *Herald* is only paving its way with SCOTT for a gradual change of front; and that it will come out in the next Presidential contest as the standard-bearer of the irrepressible conflict candidate, just as certainly as that it occupied the same position towards JOHN C. FREMONT. Regarded in this light, the *Herald* is now coming to be viewed by our Southern friends as the most dangerous incendiary Abolition paper published in the country. Under the specious pretence of wishing to place the slaveholders on their guard, it does not point out, as might be done, where the danger comes from; but quotes in full and with voracious exultation every item and paragraph, chapter and line, editorial and letter, that can augment Southern apprehension, and arouse Northern jealousy; and in the realization of this mischievous scheme, floods the South with matter far more dangerous than any statistics of HELPER, or rhetoric of WENDELL PHILLIPS. The trick is audacious, as becomes the *Herald*, but its audacity has at last challenged notice and exposure, and be assured the game is finally up. The South has learned its lesson slowly, but now knows it thoroughly,

NOBODY.

DAYS IN CONGRESS.

Sketches from the Reporter's Gallery.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1859.

HORACE F. CLARK had the opportunity for playing to some extent the Nemesis of the Administration yesterday evening, and he took all the advantages which his position offered. Marching up and down the aisle on the Republican side of the House, he almost completely neutralized to the Democracy the beneficial effects produced on the South Americans by BOTELER's nomination of Gen. MILLSON. CLARK spoke forcibly, handsomely, and with high spirit, but apparently, up to the last moment, without any purpose of a decided character as to how his vote should be thrown. Many thought, for the first half hour of his speech, that he was only denouncing the President to explain why he had *not* voted for BOCOCK; and why, BOCOCK having withdrawn, he was now about to give his vote for MILLSON—a national and conservative man, in no way or shape identified with the Administration, of which Mr. CLARK complained. But this impression flickered, and on the whole, waxed fainter during the last half hour,—sometimes the Democracy of the speaker flaring high up in its socket, and then a very black and mephitic smoke obscuring his intentions—this smoke being supposed to indicate that a Republican extinguisher was about to be let down on the gentleman's head by his own hand. When the smoke cleared away finally, it was found that Mr. CLARK stood just where he stood before; and he stated his resolve during the remainder of the contest, to keep on voting with patience and perseverance for some one of the four other gentlemen representing his views.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, then took the floor with the intention of counteracting the effect of CLARK's speech, and withdrew himself as a candidate from the attention of the 28 gentlemen who had voted for him during the day before. MCCLERNAND is a thin man, of middle height, and very peculiar appearance,—his nose seeming to overbalance the back of his head in bulk and weight, and the expression of his face entitling him to act as the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. It is a prominent nose of the broken-rainbow type, and the irregular dark growth of beard round the cheeks and lower face, imparts a Hebraic character to the whole. His forehead, however, redeems any facial or configurative defect, being very high and bold, with causality, comparison and imagination so largely developed as to be striking features, even when only seen from the reporters' gallery. He speaks well, and without hesitation, his sentences being temperately measured, and commanding the full attention of the house. He is said to be the leader *par excellence* of the Illinois Democratic Congressmen; and his vote of 28 for Speaker—being made without any arrangement or caucus—as a mere spontaneous act of Congressional combustion—speaks highly for his popularity.

MCCLERNAND having withdrawn in MILLSON'S favor, HENRY C. BURNETT, of Kentucky, then took the floor and held it during an extremely able, quick and heated joust of charge

posted on political events, and with a much larger experience of the temper and tone prevailing in the assemblage which he addresses.

Marching up and down the Democratic aisles, and button-holing all his colleagues who appear to have no particular business, is a tall, thinnish man with a bald forehead and crown, whose benevolent and pleasant face irresistibly recalls the portraits of that celebrated English citizen, Mr. Micawber, as placed before us in the London editions of *David Copperfield*. He is dressed in a blue dress coat, with bright gilded buttons and velvet collar, black satin vest, black cloth pantaloons, and wide shirt collars turned down over a black silk cravat. He wanders round and round, finding no rest for the sole of his foot, as if, like Micawber, he were expecting an organization of the House to "turn up" from under some of the cushions on the benches, or to peep out of some of the coat-pockets suspended on the pegs of the cloak-room. He keeps his hands in his pockets perseveringly, except when stepping up to congratulate every speaker who has concluded and sat down. On inquiring of my next-door neighbor in the gallery, it is reported that this gentleman is an old and active member of the House, REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, by name and title—an active though not very influential party man, inclining to the Secession School, but rather moderate in his views, and much held in regard by non-party men for his many amiable qualities. He seldom speaks himself, and when he does has the virtue of brevity. He is reported to be rich, with a splendid plantation and place of residence in his own State, where he spends the greater part of his time as a patriarch of the "peculiar institution."

At this juncture, BURNETT having concluded, JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, a Republican, attempted to get the floor, as he had attempted on several occasions yesterday—to the evident dismay and consternation of his fellow Republicans, who have adopted the settled policy of silence. Mr. FARNSWORTH is a large and handsome man, with a full brownish-red beard, large but not decidedly marked forehead, dark sleek hair, regular features, and large gray eyes. He seems inclined to kick out of the party traces; and STANTON of Ohio, GROW of Pennsylvania, and sometimes SHERMAN himself, have to "sit down upon him," so to speak, to suppress the irrepressible conflict which he evidently longs to wage against the "hangers of JOHN BROWN." He has to be watched as one might watch an open basket of grasshoppers or crickets. He has to be pushed back every moment, or he would have crept over the sides of the Republican wicker-work long ago. FARNSWORTH at length yields to the entreaties of his party friends, and then a miscellaneous and exciting inter-colloquy springs up between J. H. CAMPBELL and E. J. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, J. T. NIXON, of New-Jersey, J. M. HARRIS, of Maryland, M. R. H. GARNETT, of Virginia, JNO. R. HASKIN, of New-York, and BURNETT, of Kentucky, all but the last-named gentleman proclaiming that they voted for JOHN A. GILMER in good faith and are ready to vote for him again; while BURNETT endeavors to present reasons which should induce them to vote for Gen. MILLSON. At this point Mr. MILLSON rises and begs the House to use its judgment in the ensuing ballot, "wholly irrespective of the fact that he has been put in nomination." Upon this, and after a call of the House to ascertain the number of absentees, so that no unfair advantage may be taken on either side, the voting proceeds again, and the Anti-Republican vote is thrown wide as a charge of scattering snipe-shot from the mouth of a Queen ANNE'S blunderbuss. GILMER, MILLSON, SHERMAN, BOCOCK, JNO. G. DAVIS, and ETHERIDGE have all their partisans and steady voting-force—some more, some less—but all apparently fervid in the resolve never to surrender while there is a shot in the locker. It is to be hoped that the resolution introduced yesterday by WARREN WINSLOW, of North Carolina, to the effect that after this day's voting "no further vote for Speaker should be taken until after the 5th of January" may prevail—though there would appear but a remote hope thereof.

While they are calling the names, let me note that there is a member here, JOHN J. PERRY, of Maine, (a Republican,) who bears the most striking small-sized resemblance to the colored prints of DANIEL WEBSTER. He was in Congress twice before, though, not during the last term, and makes a very steady, plodding and working member. He has nothing of that massiveness which characterized WEBSTER'S head—nothing of the individual force and will which flashed from the eyes of the Marshfield statesman; but the likeness is "*thaar*," as WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB might say, "and you can't rub it out." It is a miniature, mental and physical—perhaps stronger in the moral traits and less sensual in the animal development—but a likeness, nevertheless, which none who glance at him with memory in their optic nerves can fail to perceive. He represents a district chiefly agricultural, and looks like a farmer who may have varied his employments in early life by an occasional whaling voyage.

The vote is now declared and shows that it numbers 223; 95 for SHERMAN, 79 for MILLSON, and 36 for GILMER, and the rest scattering. The Republicans call, "Vote, vote!" but LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of Sooth Carolina, has the floor, and professes himself ready to discuss any and all subjects. KEITT, discribed in a previous letter, speaks well—with a calmness which his private style and reputation would not have led one to suspect. His handsome, showy appearance aids him; and his opening would rather indicate that he is in favor of abandoning all strictly Democratic requirements in the selection of a Speaker. He states the forces to be—Republicans, 115; Conservative-National men, 120, and then asks what can be the difficulty to organize under these circumstances? The falling off in SHERMAN'S vote to ninety-five is an indication that the more moderate Republicans of American proclivities have finally abandoned him. He has committed the error, also, of representing his position differently to different men. To LUTHER C. CARTER, for instance, he is said to have given assurance that he was as "sound a national man as any in the House;" while to the OWEN LOVEJOY anti-slavery wing he is said to have "rejoiced in his indorsement of everything in HELPER'S book."

The *Herald's* attempt to convert the Union meeting of New-York into a Scott nomination excites general comment, and has done more than anything else to convince the South that in the *Herald* they have one of their most active and insidious enemies. First denouncing Tammany Hall for having organized the movement, and attempting to crush it on that ground, and then, when it was a success, endeavoring to prove that Tammany Hall had "nothing whatever to say to it."

The House is now about going into another ballot, but the mail closes at 3 P. M. in the House, and no more time is left. NOBODY.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP INDIAN.—The Montreal papers publish a series of documents relating to the loss of the steamship *Indian*. Her commander, Capt. WM. SMITH, having been severely censured for his conduct at the time of the disaster, puts forth a long statement in self-justification. After detailing the circumstances of the wreck, he says:

"As soon as possible I sent the purser and the steerage passengers to Halifax in a schooner, and made the remainder and cabin passengers with myself. Just as we were about embarking, the *Gladiator* came down and took us all on board, except four of the steerage passengers, who remained on the schooner, the captain of the *Gladiator* refusing to take them on board, saying he had no room for them. They were comfortably accommodated in the cabin of the schooner, which, but for the arrival of the *Gladiator*, had been prepared for and would have been occupied by the ladies.

I can appeal to my whole past life and to the testimony of all the passengers who ever sailed with me for evidence to prove that I could not have acted in the manner that has been stated. Whatever their motives may have been, I declare solemly that the statements made by the passengers convey an entirely false view of the whole matter, and are full of injustice to me. I did every thing I could for the safety and comfort of the passengers, and I cannot reproach myself with either mismanagement or neglect.

It was only on my arrival at St. John last Tuesday that I was made acquainted with the charges that have been brought against me here, and I have lost no time in coming at once to meet them. As my conduct, however, will probably be subject of inquiry by the legally constituted tribunal in England, the Board of Trade, I hasten to meet that inquiry, satisfied that an impartial tribunal will do me justice and acquit me. WILLIAM SMITH

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM LOUISIANA.

The Sectional Issue—Louisiana Unexcited—Tone of the Press—Height of the New-Orleans Season—The Crops—Amusements.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

We in this section of the Union are looking with the deepest interest upon the development of public opinion in yours, with regard to the important questions which have sprung out of recent transactions, connected with the John Brown foray. The propositions of men of conservative views, in Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, to hold meetings for the purpose of giving expression to sentiments and determinations in favor of maintaining those relations between the Northern and Southern States, which it was the object of the founders of the Union and the framers of the Constitution to secure for all time, are looked upon here with the most hopeful and yet intensely anxious eyes. Much good may result from these movements, if undertaken in the right spirit, by the right men, and with right resolutions and purposes.

The best and sincerest disposition towards the preservation of those relations exists on the part of the people in this State, where I have looked in vain for anything that could be construed into a demonstration of hostility to the existence of the Union. Louisiana has exhibited no undue excitement, in connection with recent events, though there can be no doubt that in the event of the worst coming to the worst, she would stand by the inherent and inalienable rights of her section. Her record is a clear and clean record, as a Union and Constitution-loving State, and she has never given way to such ebullitions of sectional feeling as have sometimes characterized the legislation of others. That her people feel that we have reached a crisis in the political career of our common country, is undeniable. I think, however, that there is a prevailing disposition calmly to await impending events, and to act only upon results. That the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency by a party announcing and avowing itself a purely sectional one, having only or mainly sectional principles as its basis of action, and virtually sectional objects and purposes to carry out, would be received in this State as a *quasi* declaration of war upon the best interests of the Republic, is, I think, undoubtedly true. And should a nomination, so made and so supported, succeed, I am equally confident that the voice of Louisiana would be as promptly and loudly raised, in denunciation of such a result, as would be that of any other State on this side of Mason and Dixon's line.

I shall not, as your correspondent, undertake the performance of a duty that devolves upon the conductors of the Press; the duty, namely, of urging the folly and the wickedness of counsels, the manifest and irresistible tendency of which is to keep alive the worst feelings between the North and the South, and it may be the severing of the ties that now bind them together as a nation. My object is, simply, to acquaint you with the state of feeling here on these obsorbing and momentous topics.

You will have observed that the tone of the Press of this city has been, for the most part, in accordance with the sentiment I have described as prevailing in this quarter. While the Press here has been bold and outspoken in its comments upon what has been, and still is, occurring in your section of the Union—while it has not hesitated to denounce such expressions of sympathy with the traitors and the treason of the Harper's Ferry affair, as are falling from the Press, the pulpits and the platforms of the North, it does not seem inclined to the opinion that a dissolution of the Union is the necessary consequence of such madness; but it relies upon the assurances that are given by the wise, the thoughtful and the temperate men of the North, that there is a latent spirit there which has but to be appealed to in the proper manner, by the proper men, and at the proper time, to put down, and for ever, the factious machinations of self-seeking partisans.

The recommendations of a portion of the Southern Press, that, in a certain political event, non-intercourse be at once established between the South and the North; that no more Northern journals shall be allowed to cross the line; that no more Free State products shall be purchased; that no more books bearing a Northern imprint shall be read; that no more Yankee-born schoolmasters shall teach, no more Yankee-born preachers shall preach, within the limits of the Slave States, have not produced a very strong impression in this region. On the contrary, you will find them laughed at by the more ultra Southern of our Press as puerilities, not to be seriously addressed to a population so intelligently awake to its interests, its rights and duties as is our own—as transparent absurdities, by which no considerable portion of the people can possibly be led away. Such journals hold, that crude partisan recommendations it will not answer for the South to entertain, and least of all such senseless ones as are in direct conflict with those principles of government which have always been upheld and maintained by the best intellects of this section of the country.

Our city is now, fuller of visitors, on business mostly, but to a very considerable extent on pleasure bent, than it has been, at this period of the season, for years. Trade commenced here briskly as early as September, and by the middle of October, as much business, in certain lines, had been transacted, as usually by the first of January. The great increase of traveling facilities, connecting us more immediately with distant points, added to the fact of our complete exemption from sickness, and from the remotest fear of a possible recurrence of epidemic fever, was no doubt the cause of this unusually early commencement of business. The first part of our season was unusually mild, nay, Summer-like,—and those who, in obedience to fashion, which ordains the wherewithal we should be clothed, had put on their Winter gear, began to find it burdensome and uncomfortable. But this did not last long. For weeks past we have been having really hyperborean weather.

When this occurs at this season of the year, you may imagine that the sugar crop comes to be an interesting topic of conversation and speculation. The opinion seems to be very general now that it will not reach 200,000 hogsheads: I have heard it stated at 160,000 as the more probable figure.

Nor is it the sugar-cane alone that suffers disastrously from these unusual frosts: the orange trees feel it, too, most sensibly. Within five or six miles of this city, there was ice, yesterday morning, so thick as to bear a man's weight, in walking in places from twenty to thirty feet long, in the swamp-lands; and the planters and horticulturists in the neighborhood apprehend the total loss of their most thrifty orange trees. The crop of this season was early gathered, the premature frosts compelling the fruit to be picked before it was fully ripe.

Of course, I need not tell you of cotton—that sensitive plant, making its movements felt in your market as well as in ours, with its every fluctuation—the truth is now, that the whole cotton crop this year will reach four millions and a quarter of bales.

We have a nice prospect before us of seeing completed in the course of a decade one of the most magnificent custom-houses in the country. When completed it will be the receptacle of so much of the national revenue as accrues to the Treasury from duties on imports, of the Sub-Treasury for this district, of the City Post-Office, and of the United States Courts—all of which, scattered over the city, are just now in the most inconvenient localities. The Collector has his rooms, even now, within the half-finished structure, and the Revenue flag, with its perpendicular stripes, floats from one corner of the scaffolding that incloses the work, as if in a cage. Last night, a pine-wood shanty erected within the walls for the accommodation of the Superintendent, took fire in some mysterious manner, and made quite a conflagration. The building proper being fire-proof, was only smoked a little, and the whole damage was restricted, thanks to the exertions of the firemen, within ten thousand dollars.

There was an operatic performance here last evening, at the new theatre, which it would have done you good to witness. It was that of MAYERBEER'S "Huguenots," with the new tenor, MATHIEU, the new soprano, GUESNER, the old Orleans favorite, GENIBREL, and the new baritone, MELCHISEDEC, in the principal parts. Superbly put upon the stage, in every particular, sustained by a first-class orchestra, and listened to by an audience radient with beauty and fashion, it was the greatest lyric success I have ever known, and my recollection goes a good way back, and includes a somewhat large experience, in the principal cities of the Union, in matters of this kind. I should like to have some of your clever critics' opinions of the way we do opera here, now-a-days. Cannot one or two of them be spared, in the intervals that elapse between your few and far between Academy seasons? They would be very warmly welcomed here. CHALMETTE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

National Politics—Presidential—Douglas at the South—His Position and Availability.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

It is well remarked hereabouts that there is a quiet but strong and growing feeling in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and several other Southern States, in favor of the final nomination of DOUGLAS by the Charleston Convention. That body's discretion and sagacity, after a trial of the strength of others and a survey of the whole ground, will teach it to put up Senator DOUGLAS as the Democracy's forlorn hope, and as a compromise candidate for Northern and Southern Independents and Conservatives. He is not politically dead nor dying. The wish is father to the expression of those who say so. Democrats who don't like his "doctrine," are becoming convinced of his availability. The party necessity of securing the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Indiana, not to mention other Northern States, is opening their eyes to the claims of the "Little Giant," as, after all, quite likely the only man for the occasion. He must be nominated to save the Democratic Party from disunion and destruction. He will be nominated, or no Northern State can be relied on for the Charleston nominee. Without or with instructions for others, the majority of the Southern delegates will come around for the nomination of him. In order to harmony, all differences on the Slave question must be buried—the agitation must cease—all Democrats must practically acquiesce in and abide by the Finality of 1854.

Even some Southern Buchaniers now own that the country needs rest from Slavery agitation, so far as politics is the game, and so far as it is used for the mere purpose of political results without a practical benefit. Quite a confession to come from them! Let them do works meet for repentance! Some now professedly deprecate "Congressional protection" as extra-constitutional and inopportune; and even say they are willing the people of the Territories, like the States, whenever and however they please, shall henceforth settle the question, if not on the score of abstract or absolute right, yet as a concession for the sake of Democratic and national peace and concord. This is well. We trust they will labor for the realization of these their professions.

But this is not, as yet, the prevailing Administration sentiment or profession in the South. We often hear Administration men say they know no practical difference between the doctrines of DOUGLAS and SEWARD; and looking upon the former as a traitor to his party and the South, and upon the latter as a consistent and open enemy, they cannot imagine a contingency in which they could be induced to choose between them. So they talk. They will have no other gods before them save those of the HUNTER, BLACK, HOLT, or GUTHRIE mould—men who will uphold Southern rights after the BUCHANAN fashion. They will dissolve all connection with the North and the Northern Democracy, and inaugurate a Southern Confederacy under the leadership of Governor General WISE and his aids, IVERSON, CLAY and DAVIS, rather than submit to the rule of the "irrepressible" SEWARD or the Anti-Lecompton DOUGLAS!

Such bluster will amount to nothing so momentous. This Union will not quake and fall to pieces under the tread of any one man, be he even President. Neither his election nor his Administration, of and by itself, will cause disunion. If it shall ever occur, the responsibility will attach to the sectional and partisan power behind the throne, far mightier than the throne itself.

Irckon GUTHRIE or DOUGLAS will be the Charleston nominee. DOUGLAS' chances still appear the best. According to the more prevailing opinion, only he can save the country from "Black Republicanism!" Give us "Squatter Sovereignty" before "John Brownism!" The Democracy generally would, at least, rally under his banner. As the nominee, under or without the two-thirds rule, every Southern State, and at least half-a-dozen Northern States, would go for him in November. So they say. What the NEW-YORK TIMES says of the Democracy of the "Empire State," will probably hold true further South. "Experience shows that the Democracy has wonderful capacity for forgiveness when any special end is to be accomplished thereby.

The position of JOHN FORSYTH, of Alabama, will tell among his rampant friends and neighbors. He urges it upon them that DOUGLAS has breasted the storms of sectionalism everywhere, that he alone has a particle of strength in the North, and that the honor and the welfare of the Democracy and of the South demand the immediate recognition of his claims. The Democratic South are bound to coöperate with their Northern brethren for his election in 1860. They are bound by the compact of Non-Intervention, and cannot depart from it without disgracing themselves. DOUGLAS is the author and embodiment of Non-Intervention, and he alone can and will carry it out.

One thing is certain: Southern Conservatives of all parties are sick and tired of this Slavery talk; and they are inclining to believe that Federal non-intervention will do away with this baneful sectional, party agitation. They want no more Buchanierism in and behind the high seats of Federal power; no more Federal sectionalism about Slavery. So far as this matter is concerned, I apprehend they care not who shall be next President, if he will only prove himself practically and thoroughly a non-interventionist and non-agitator.

Another thing is certain, as our Douglas men are free to proclaim. The Democratic Party, from Maine and Florida to Oregon and California, is more than ever bound by its solemn pledges, and by the necessities of its own existence, to reject all ultraism, and to march under the flag and keep step to the music of Popular Sovereignty and Popular Sovereignty men.

PONTIAC.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Memphis and Her Brilliant Prospects—"Cotton is King"—Exhorbitant Wages—The Three Great Iron Arteries—The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the Air Line from New-York to New-Orleans—Politics and the "Institution"—Gen. Foote and the "Last" President—Amusements—Miss Davenport, &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

Memphis is undoubtedly on the eve of a very rapid development into a great and powerful city. The rapidly increasing river trade, and the numerous avenues opened by railroad communication, have given an almost unparalleled impetus to improvements, even at a season when depression of a serious nature has paralyzed other Western and Southern cities. I was last evening in conversation with a very prominent and intelligent citizen of the capital city of a neighboring State, who declared it his firm belief that in fifteen years Memphis would equal St. Louis in population and trade. This I know, that with a present population of only 25,000, there have been built, during the past year, *fifteen hundred houses*, every one having its *preëngaged tenant*. Even at this the dullest season of the year, the three large hotels, Gayoso, Worsham and Commercial, are actually unable to accommodate the travel. Another large hotel, "The Overton," is being rapidly hurried on to relieve the excess.

But "Cotton is King" in Memphis. King, did I say? Nay, Autocrat were a better title, for everything gives way to Cotton, who levies contributions upon every energy of the city—and amply does the city return the compliment. Four hundred thousand bales to be brought in, principally by rail, twice drayed to the storehouses, yards, or bluffs, and to the levee, passed through brokers' hands and shipped away by the packets at an average expense of $5 per bale, sum up for this item alone the very comfortable sum of $2,000,000. It will be admitted that I have rather under than over-stated the expenses, when I assure you that, at the moment I write, fifty cents per bale for a single drayage is demanded by some, and thirty to forty paid by many; and that rollers on the levee receive $1 per hour!

I find here one of the three great rival arteries of trade and travel which cross from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley. I allude to the St. Louis, Alton, Terre Haute, &c., *vid* the Lake Shore and Buffalo Railroad to New-York, Boston, &c. The Ohio and Mississippi, *vid* Louisville or Cincinnati, Wheeling, Baltimore, or Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, &c., and this—the Memphis and Charleston—over which, within a few days after this shall reach you, when the nearly complete connections of the Mississippi Central, and the Orange and Alexandria roads are finished, passengers and freight will be conveyed from New-York to New-Orleans, and *vice versa*, in the almost balloon-time of THREE DAYS AND TEN HOURS! Of course, when this shall be achieved, the public will demand that the Great Southern Mail shall pass by this road.

I have passed over this M. and C. Railroad several times, and have taken some notes of its operations. In its course of 287 miles, it runs through three States, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and is one of the best conditioned, best conducted, and most successful in the South or West. The road has been in operation nine years, without a serious accident, and what is more wonderful—and can be claimed of but few roads, if any, of equal extent in the Union, with an aggregate passenger business so large—without killing a single passenger! The *net* receipts of the road the last fiscal year amounted to $578,036, equal to over 12½ per cent on the entire cost of road and equipment; and the net running receipts of November were $110,000, equal to $1,320,000 per annum. As an evidence of the superior energy and admirable system employed in the engineering department, I may state that in July last, although 1,280 feet of the bridge over the Tennessee River at Decatur was carried away by a tornado, so quickly was it repaired that but a single Eastern connection and three Western ones were lost! The stock consists of 89,500 shares at $25 each, held by 1,386 subscribers, (omitting Charleston, with its 10,000 shares.) This gives an average of 57 shares to each subscriber. The President is SAMUEL TATE, Esq., who holds $80,000 worth of the stock, and is the second largest stockholder.

There is little excitement in the political world in this section at present, the rank and file here, as elsewhere, evidently awaiting the pulsations from Washington, the great heart of the country. As to the "institution," the end of the Harper's Ferry *fiasco*, and especially the great Union demonstrations of Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere in the North, have poured the most mollifying oil upon the troubled waters, until there is but one voice of hope and confidence wherever I have joined in conversation on the subject. The most alarming intimation I have yet heard, was given by Gov. FOOTE, of Mississippi, in my hearing to-day, that although he had been laboring arduously in the Union cause, it was his firm opinion we had elected our last President of the *United* States. Having given my authority, you can place what estimate on the prediction you please.

Memphis is pretty well supplied with amusements at present. That general favorite and first of artists, Miss J. M. DAVENPORT, is performing a fine engagement at the New Theatre, where the chief citizens gave her a grand complimentary benefit last evening. Her new play of "The Messalliance" has been the rage here. I learn she has been invited by the citizens of Huntsville, where there is no theatrical company at present, to give a course of Shaksperian Readings, and has accepted. The Buckley Minstrels are performing at Odd Fellows' Hall to large audiences. Yours, truly, A. McM.

THE MISSING ENGLISH MAIL OF THE "INDIAN."—The missing mail from Liverpool to Toronto, per steamer *Indian*, is no doubt lost in the wreck of that vessel. The Post-office Department have diligently prosecuted the necessary inquiries respecting it, and the only conclusion arrived at is that it was never recovered from the wreck. From a letter addressed by Mr. SMITH, the Captain of the ill-fated vessel, to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., it appears that the deck was cut through over the mail-room, and *most* of the mails taken out—that for Toronto must unfortunately have been left behind, while those for Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Hamilton were recovered.—*Toronto Colonist, Dec. 20.*

FROM KANSAS.

Political Matters in Kansas—Music-talent in Lawrence—"Real Indian" Entertainment—Serious Indian Outrages—Arrival of Injured Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

Our town has resumed the "even tenor of its way," after the excitement of the recent election for State officers. The result of the election is not fully known, as the returns have come in unusually slow. Up to the present time there is a majority of two thousand and ninety-six for CHARLES ROBINSON, the Republican candidate for Governor. M. C. CONWAY'S majority is not as large.

The returns from the twenty counties heard from, show an increase of two hundred on the number of Republican votes cast at the Territorial election last month, at which M. J. PARROTT, Republican, was reelected delegate to Congress. A very large majority of Republicans have been elected to both branches of the Legislature. All are confident that our admission into the Union will be consummated during the present Congress.

The discussion that followed the introduction of the resolution in Congress, in reference to HELPER'S *Impending Crisis of the South*, is a frequent topic of conversation. All agree that it is worth thousands of dollars to the publishers, besides doing a great amount of good to the Anti-Slavery cause. In this region the book was—previous to the late notoriety it has received—scarcely heard of. At the present time the common inquiry is, "Where can I find a copy of the *Impending Crisis*?" The effect of the expedition of JOHN BROWN is not to terrify the Anti-Slavery population of Kansas, but, to the contrary, an enthusiasm never before witnessed is the result. Meetings for the complete organization of the Anti-Slavery Societies throughout the Territory were held on the days appointed for BROWN and COOK'S execution.

Lawrence is characterized by the Anti-Slaveryism and love of music of its citizens. The great amount of music talent in Lawrence, strikes the new-comer as almost unprecedented in any community of its size either in New-York or Massachusetts. As a natural consequence, concerts, glee-clubs, &c., are the order of the day. Besides the "native" singers, we have the "Turner-band,"—a company of well-drilled musicians and vocalists. The "Turners" have just completed a commodious building of black walnut, where they will practice the various gymnastic feats which they have been educated to regard as necessary to a good physical organization.

AN ENTERTAINMENT BY INDIANS.

A change of programme is announced for next week, by a company of Pottowomie Indians, under the direction of "WABAUNSEE, the great chief, with his chosen braves, women and children." I trust they will find it more profitable than their fellow "red skins," the Kiowas, who have recently committed depredations on not a few returning miners and hunters and mail-carriers. Our border men wonder at the apathy shown on the part of the War Department. Had the authorities acted with but a shadow of the promptness that it displayed in the case of Old BROWN, these belligerent Indians, who would not have been sent to this happy hunting ground, would now be smoking the pipe of peace in their lodges.

I think they would use the language that a Cheyenne did recently when I asked him how he liked Gen. HARNEY. His reply was: "Ugh! Big man—no like. Ugh! Big gun—bang—kill heap squaw—kill papooses—no like—ugh!" They are mortally afraid of Gen. HARNEY, and swear eternal friendship to "Uncle Sam." In travelling through their nation we were informed that the Sioux wished the Cheyennes to unite with them and give the soldiers another fight.

The truth of the report, I, of course, cannot vouch for. In all probability no hostility will be manifested by either tribe.

An acquaintance assures me that he has known of the corpses of a man and woman being found on the Santa Fé route, near the "crossing." He also states that he saw the ashes of several wagons that had been burnt while corralled. A man named PERRILL, a civil engineer, of Burlingame, was recently brought home a corpse—the victim of Indians. He was found about fifty miles beyond Cow Creek, with a ball through his heart. His dog was also near him—shot through his head.

It is possible that the miserable Kaw Indians are his murderers, but in all probability it is the work of the Kiowas. Last June I was at the house of an estimable gentleman, Mr. BEACH, a resident of Cow Creek. At that time, before hostilities had assumed so serious a form, I found Mr. BEACH endeavoring to make a treaty with the Indians, permitting him to stay there. Mr. BEACH desired to remain to pursue his business, "ranching," and packing buffalo meat for the Eastern market, and had always treated the Indians with due courtesy, feeding them, &c., but never giving them liquors. It was surmised that his refusal to give or sell them "fire water" was the real cause for their threats. It is rumored that Mr. BEACH has sent a messenger, requesting the interference of troops. Although he, with his amiable wife and daughter, have been considerably annoyed by the Kiowas, yet "their lines have fallen in pleasant places" compared with some others. Following is the statement of SAMUEL LOHR, of Peru, who came in company with Mr. and Mrs. WM. JOHNSON and infant, from Colorado City, Pike's Peak, to this city. They had traveled with no interruption till when near Pawnee Fork, (about 270 miles from Lawrence,) when the Kiowa Indians, numbering several thousands, surrounded them and took away all their ammunition and firearms, all their clothing except that which they wore, and finally, after keeping them in suspense as to their fate for several hours, took their provisions and everything they possessed, except the cattle, wagon and one cow. They had taken the cow at one time, but owing to the appeal of an Arapahoe Indian, who befriended the terror-stricken mother and infant, it was returned to them. One of the Indians demanded Mr. LOHR'S hat; it was refused to him, when the red-skin drew a revolver and shot through the cap while on the owner's head. The party pursued their journey, and fortunately met a train containing provisions, from which they were supplied.

ALEX. MEARS informs me that he left Denver City with a party of four men, and had pursued their journey homeward to near Bent's Old Fort, when several thousand Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians tried to talk with them. Failing to make themselves understood, they crowded in front of the team and stopped it. The whites succeeded in driving on again, but met with frequent delays. After traveling several hours under these difficulties, naturally in a state of mind of intense excitement, they met a Mexican, who spoke the Indian language. The Mexican informed the little company that the Indians whom they supposed were evincing signs of hostility, were their real friends, and, failing to make themselves understood, had resorted to the means described, to have them return, fully believing that the Kiowas would annihilate them. The Mexican confirmed the reports of the hostility of the Kiowas, when Mr. MEARS and friends concluded to return to the fort and wait for reinforcements. After remaining there a short time, they received an additional force of about thirty men, with six wagons; they then resumed their journey without molestation, except the rude protestations of the friendly Indians, until near Pawnee Fork, (about 100 miles east of the "crossing" of the Arkansas River,) where the guard during the night heard the Indians in the immediate neighborhood. The camp was alarmed, and prepared for an attack. The Indians, seeing they were discovered, made the night hideous with their yells, and left towards daybreak. At sunrise they returned, with almost countless numbers, and, after several unsuccessful attempts to gain admittance within the corral, (a kind of fort made of the wagons,) they left. They were apparently mad with rage, their yells being heard for miles. They were fully aware that the whites were well armed, and would sell their lives as dearly as possible.

The Indians must have numbered several hundred to one white man. Their escape was finally effected by their yoking the cattle and driving the teams in two lines, side by side, making an opening between. The space between the wagons was occupied by horsemen, while the footmen, with cocked rifles, marched outside. In this way the cowardly Indians, who returned and followed them several miles, were kept at bay. A United States fort is being built at Pawnee Fork, and a company of soldiers are now stationed there. We are also informed that six soldiers accompany each United States mail through the dangerous country. I have yet to see the first Western man who does not laugh at such insignificance on the part of the United States Government.

Unless a force be sent, sufficiently large to completely subdue the red-skins, it makes a mad matter worse, as they are led to believe they are smarter and better fighters than the troops. The United States troops are too frequently "clumsy, cowardly fellows, whom the Indians push off their horses."

A company of Rangers, consisting of about 300 of "JIM LANE'S boys," would bring the Kiowas "to terms" quicker and more effectually than all the United States soldiers that they could send here. A company of 300 Kansas men could at once be formed and sent into the field, if they were provided with the necessary equipments. It has frequently been stated that the Kiowas assert that the United States soldiers killed some of their men—one of them a Chief—and that they are now having revenge. I do not know whether the popular opinion be true or not, that the soldiers were much to blame, and, like his Satanic majesty, "get us into trouble, but do not help us out."

At all events, unless something be done immediately, many lives and much property will be lost between this time and Spring. The immense emigration that will go over the Arkansas route to Pike's Peak, next Spring, will be sufficient to subdue any tribe of Indians. The "Santa Fé and Arkansas route" being the nearest to the parallel of latitude of the Kansas Valley and Pike's Peak, (both being in the same parallel,) it will be the favorite route, especially as the South Park and Blue River mines are in the immediate vicinity of Pike's Peak. The Indian difficulties will, therefore, be considered no obstacle next season, but until that time the lives of our friends should be protected—either by United States soldiers or by private guerilla parties. T.

POLITICAL.

POLITICS AT THE WEST.

The War of the Administration upon Mr. Douglas—Its Defeat—Speculations as to the Charleston Nominations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

The political cauldron is now boiling and seething in the Northwest. In this State, as you are undoubtedly aware, the last Democratic State Convention left it to the respective Congressional Districts to elect their representatives to the Charleston Convention for themselves. This is a practical application perhaps of Popular Sovereignty, for heretofore they have elected these delegates by a State Convention called at Columbus for that purpose. The Administration has felt, it would seem, that of all other places the Northwest was the place where the Douglas movement should be met and crushed out. There has been no attempt, or a very poor one, to keep this concealed. The editor and proprietor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* was removed from his position as Postmaster at this place on account of his Popular Sovereignty proclivities. The present incumbent was appointed, it is said, on the condition that he would, in conjunction with the United States Marshal for this district, start and keep afloat a newspaper to oppose DOUGLAS and the *Plaindealer*. This paper, entitled the *National Democrat*, has been started since the appointment of HARRINGTON, the present Postmaster. A lively warfare is now going on between this paper on the one side and the *Plaindealer* and Ohio *Statesman* on the other, with rather a damaging effect on the *Democrat* and its prospects.

The President and his Attorney-General, in their effort to put down "DOUGLAS and his men" in the north District of Ohio, have constituted Marshal JOHNSTON the commander-in-chief of the Government forces. He is an active and energetic captain, but evidently not a good manager, as recent events show. It is said he assured the President that Ohio should be all right as against the "little rebel." He appointed Deputy-Marshals in each county to constitute a trained band, who, in connection with Postmasters, were to attend to their respective localities, and fix them according to instructions. On this account the Administration hoped and the Douglasites feared a part of the delegation of this State would be against DOUGLAS, but the Delegates are elected and the Administration wholly defeated. Wherever in the Conventions a resolution was offered indorsing the Administration, it was either voted down, or all after the word "resolved" stricken out, and a resolution in favor of DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty, as he expounds it, inserted. There was perhaps one district in which BUCHANAN was indorsed, but that was in rather a lukewarm manner. After Marshal JOHNSTON'S assurances to the President that Ohio should be all right, of course he made a great effort to carry his own county at least, and especially his own ward in the City of Cleveland; but the county went to the deuce in spite of the Marshal and the officials under his banner. The county sends to its conventions one hundred and fifty delegates, yet in the whole of this county but ten Administration men were elected, and three of these got themselves elected on the Douglas ticket, by representing themselves to be Douglasmen. To carry his own ward the Marshal made a desperate effort, and had the primary meeting crowded with Government officials. The first move was a trial to make the Marshal chairman of the meeting, but he was overwhelmed in defeat; the next was to elect him a delegate to the county convention, but in this he was again badly beaten. Here he was at the end of his string. The last hand for the Administration was played out.

The Douglas feeling in the Northwest is very strong, nor is it confined to Democrats, but many Republicans say if he is nominated they will vote for him. This feeling among Republicans is probably confined to the more conservative portion, often denominated Old Line Whigs, and such as were formerly Democrats and left the party during the last four or five years, and would come back to vote for DOUGLAS. This latter is a pretty numerous class; sufficient, I think, to make a certainty of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. A great many Old Line Whigs have here, whether in other places or not, become disgusted with the sympathy exhibited with JOHN BROWN'S invasion. The main body of the Republican Party here on the Western Reserve, believing that BROWN went to Harper's Ferry to incite a servile insurrection and wield their arms against the National Government, openly and in public meetings justify his undertaking. This, of course, disgusts conservative men, to whatever party they belong. No one off the Western Reserve would imagine to what length the Anti-Slavery sentiment goes, and how it runs into treasonable feelings towards the Federal Government.

If by any means DOUGLAS should not be nominated at Charleston, how will the Convention satisfy the Democracy of the Northwest? It is very evident this region is looking up for honors, and does not only *ask* them, but *claims* them. The only way the Convention could arrange the matter with the Northwest would be, if a Southern man is nominated for President, to give it the Vice-Presidency. This would be the next best thing? If this should be done, who should be the candidate. PAYNE, of Ohio, stands above all the rest. He is a fit representative of Popular Sovereignty, and two years ago, as candidate for Governor, ran better than any candidate on the Democratic ticket for that office for the last six years. But it would still be a very dangerous experiment to give the Vice-Presidency to the Northwest and throw DOUGLAS overboard. DOUGLAS is the cry all over. Popular Sovereignty is a living, breathing thing with this people, and it and its champion are with them, in all probability, a *sine qua non*, and the only salvation for the Democracy. OCULUS.

Political Position of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia—The Presidency.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

A report has been industriously circulated at the South that Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was not only a sympathizer, but an indorser of the Free-soil territorial heresies of Judge DOUGLAS. We emphatically state, and we speak by authority, that the report is false. *Mr. Stephens differed with Judge Douglas upon his views and dogmas of Territorial Sovereignty, as wide as the poles.* There is not even an assimilation of affinity upon this question between them.

Judge DOUGLAS believes that a Territorial Legislature has the right to legislate unfriendly to the protection of Slavery. Mr. STEPHENS denies the existence of any such authority, upon the grounds that there is no sovereignty in the people of a Territory until they have formed a constitution in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Constitution and *been admitted into the Union*. Then, and not till then, in his opinion, does sovereignty exist with any people. Judge DOUGLAS and his followers deny the constitutional right for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. Mr

in them personally; my children have grown up, but when they were boys, I sent them to the public schools. In them I received the greater part of my own school education. These schools are one of the main pillars of our social edifice, and one of the very earliest that was set up. This very school, founded originally in 1713—and neither the first, second, nor third of the Boston Schools—attests the early care paid by our Fathers to the education of youth. It gives me pleasure to come back as I do this day, to the scenes of my boyhood, and to witness the vast improvement which has taken place during the half century. If the rising generations, with these superior opportunities, do not much exceed their fathers, they will be greatly to blame.

I tender to you, Mr. Mayor, to the Committee, and to the teachers and pupils of the Eliot school, my best wishes for its continued prosperity.

The "Cigar" Steamship.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WINANS STEAMER.

The Baltimore *Patriot* gives a description of the Winans "Cigar" steamship, into which several improvements have been introduced. It says:

"The tapering ends of this vessel have generally been described as cones, but this we understand to be an error. The resistance to the passage of a conical body through the water is quite equal to that which a cylinder would afford, if propelled butt-end foremost, because the pressure of the fluid upon every inch of conical surface would necessarily be continuous. But the two ends of this curiously constructed ship are parabolic spindles.

It would appear that the parabolic spindle adopted by the Messrs. WINANS is generated by a very flat parabola, whose coördinate is very extended; so, that though the general shape of the two ends of their vessel seem to be conical, they are not so. In no other way could the curve which they needed be generated. It is by absolute experiment that they arrived at a knowledge of this fact. The particular character of the parabolic spindle adopted by them is a matter within their own keeping, and very properly so.

Having attained the great desideratum of avoiding pitching and falling, or threshing the waves lengthwise, and that by adopting parabolic-spindle-shaped ends, the next question arose as to the best shape for the centre of the vessel. The cylinder answered this question. There is the least possible resistance of the water to the sides of a cylinder, when at rest in the fluid—that is, it tends to zero, because of the want of adhering capacity in the water for this form.

Again, in adopting the cylindrical form for the centre or containing part of the vessel, the centre of gravity fell below the centre of flotation, and of necessity such a body could not turn over in the direction of the radii of the cylinder. An experiment at sea has fully proved its capacity to resist a rotating motion. All the effect of the wave upon the bottom of the cylindrical part of the vessel was to lift up the whole body and to let it sink again, and so on alternately with every wave and its successor. It is true the vessel listed slightly when the wind was on her beam, but that was owing to the obstructions furnished to the gale by the life boats which were swung up very high, when they could have been hung within five feet of the surface of the sea with perfect safety.

On her late experimental trip, she behaved in all directions of the wind with perfect buoyancy, rising and falling alternately with the advancing and retreating wave, without the least pitching motion. A tumbler of water set upon a table in her cabin, lost not a drop of its contents. There was not the slightest difficulty in walking, either in the cabin or on the hurricane deck thrown up over the cylindrical part of the vessel, even when the storm was at its height. All this result, obtained too in a chopping sea, like that in the straits of Dover, or in the Irish Channel, is in strict conformity with the law which governs the flotation of cylindrical and parabolic spindle-shaped bodies. It is a calculable result, and doubtless the inventors had fully ascertained beforehand what their experiments have since so satisfactorily verified.

The utility of the spindle-shaped ends into which the cylinder terminates, will now be realized, if the cylinder is propelled through disturbed water. They prevent the waves from pitching the cylinder longitudinally, as has been seen, by their dispersive power over the billows, and, therefore, there is no more strain lengthwise upon it, than when the water is at rest. There is no part of it below the centre of gravity ever out of water, nor can it be.

The resistibility of the cylinder and its parabolic spindles, under the most trying circumstances, was proved in the late trial trip of this vessel. There was no yielding, no jarring. Every part of her was as firm as though she was a solid mass of iron. The working of the machinery was not felt, notwithstanding four piston rods were driving the cranks at the same moment. The diaphragms or partitions of iron across the vessel, in order to create water-tight compartments, serve in some measure to stay the shell of the cylinder.

We now come to the propelling instrument. In the centre of the vessel, as it is now constructed, is a drum of the same diameter of the cylinder, revolving on a shaft in the line of its axis, and whose periphery moves in a water joint. The breadth of the drum bears a relative proportion to its diameter and to the length of the cylinder. What that proportion ought to be in all cases, has probably not been finally decided by the inventors. It will no doubt be reduced by them to an invariable quantity before they close their labors. The paddles or driving-fins are placed upon the face of the periphery of this drum. The angle which they should make with the axis of the drum or cylinder, in order to get the greatest pitch, as it is technically called, that is to propel the vessel the greatest distance in one revolution of the drum, has been one of the most difficult problems to be solved about this whole invention. They were first placed at such an acute angle with the axis as to drive the vessel 39 feet through the water at one turn of the drum, but the slip of the water upon the paddles was so great as to require an undesirable velocity in the revolution of the drum. The inventors continued to alter their angle until they can now send the vessel forward at one turn of the drum 65 feet, at a moderate working velocity, and that, too, with scarcely any lif of water.

The body of the vessel is amply lighted by dead-eyes or circular panes of thick glass. The access to the cabins is by two hatchways towards the spindle parts of the vessel, and in the middle by a hollow tower of considerable height, through which you may mount up to a platform. These entrances are closable by water-tight doors in case of necessity. An ample supply of air to the cabins is conveyed down through the tower, above which is suspended a telltale compass, out of the influence of the hull of the vessel. The smoke-pipes and the tower may be regarded as parts of the vessel in extension, and are so staunchly built as to make it impossible for any wave, even if it were to break over the whole vessel, to displace them. But this whole apparatus may be modified very materially, for in her late experimental trip the heaviest waves did not reach higher than two or three feet above the water-line, so buoyant was she.

We learn it is the intention of the Messrs. WINANS to cut her transversely in the middle and insert a cylindrical length of one hundred and twenty feet, and if her speed is not retarded thereby, they may insert another tube of the same length. Their object is to ascertain the maximum length that a tube of 16 feet diameter will bear, with the minimum resistance of the water to the whole bulk, when propelled by a given power. In the change now contemplated the propeller will be thrown one hundred and twenty feet from the centre, where it now is, and it will remain to be seen what effect this will have upon her speed. It may be that greater speed may be attained thereby. The object of the inventors, we learn, is to ascertain the best position of the propeller for effecting the highest speed with the least power being brought to bear upon a cylinder of the greatest length in proportion to its diameter, so that these problems being at once definitively settled by actual experiment, vessels may hereafter be built of any dimensions with the exactness of a pattern.

Dr. Cheever's Church—Note from Miss Johnstone.

GLASGOW, Friday, Dec. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the official statement of the case of the Church of the Puritans, published in your columns under date Nov. 22, the following sentence occurs: "We committed it" (the Mission) "to Miss JOHNSTONE, a member of the Church, who was desirous of visiting her friends in Scotland, &c., &c." This is a mistake which requires correction. No such inferior motive as that of being desirous of visiting my friends in Scotland induced me to suggest to two or three members of the Church, the expediency of my undertaking either alone, or with some one else, this mission.

No such thought as that of visiting my friends ever crossed my mind as a motive in inducing me to undertake this mission. In suggesting and undertaking it, I was actuated solely by those motives which induced me to become a member of the Church of the Puritans, viz.: my interest in the cause of the slave and a desire that the independence of the pulpit might be sustained. The following quotations from Drs. CHEEVER and HAVEN's letters fully corroborate the above statements:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.

I hereby certify * * * Miss JOHNSTONE visits Great Britain on a mission connected with the interests of this Church. * * *

GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

MARCH 1, 1859.

Miss JOHNSTONE has undertaken to visit Great Britain for the purport of procuring funds for the benefit of the Church of the Puritans in this City. * * * (Signed.) HENRY A. HAVEN, M. D.

&c., &c., &c. E. J.

A FARMERS' MARKET IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* says: "The farmers are about to have a market of their own. They have secured the lot of ground fronting on the north side of Market-street, running from Twenty-first to Twenty-second-street, a distance of 396 feet by 102 feet deep. They are now engaged in erecting a market-house building upon the eastern end of this lot, extending from Twenty-first-street west on Market-street 257 feet by 102 feet deep. The building is to be erected upon brick piers 25 feet high, with a capital-arch 20 feet, making 45 feet in height; to be divided into 15 avenues, running north and south, each containing 32 stalls, or 330 stalls. The building will be erected in first-class manner, and the stalls will be rented at from $10 to $30 per annum. A large area on the west of the market will be inclosed for the accommodation of farmers' wagons, &c."

THE TRAGEDY AT SOUTHWICK, CT.—The New-Haven *Journal*, Dec. 20, says: Mrs. HOWARD, the wife and victim in the late tragedy in Southwick, was yesterday living, though no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The result of the medical examination last week is proving correct. She cannot survive a great while at the best, and will doubtless continue insane the remander of her days, whether they be few or many. Her husband maintains the same dogged silence with reference to her case, though evidently wishing for her recovery. He is her constant attendant, and is very anxious to anticipate all her wants and necessities.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

The *Journal de Saone-et-Loire*, of Macon, France, of the 30th ult., says: "M. de Lamartine left yesterday for Paris. No purchaser having come forward for his estates, and the national subscription having only produced about 160,000 francs, to pay more than 2,500,000 francs of debts, M. de Lamartine was obliged to ask for time. He called all his creditors (more than 400) together at the Chateau of Monceau, and proposed to give up to them his estates, the value of which exceeded his liabilities. He also stated that, notwithstanding the insufficiency of the national subscription, he had paid to his creditors, in eighteen months, out of the produce of his literary labors, a sum of 1,200,000 francs, and engaged to pay, in January and February next, a further sum of 300,000 francs; so that his debts would be reduced to 1,000,000 francs. He, therefore, solicited the indulgence of dividing his payments into three or four instalments—hoping, he said, by labor and economy, to pay every one in full. However inconvenient it might be for several among the creditors to have their debts settled in these small payments, yet not one of them opposed the proposition."

The Shakespeare birth-place Committee has brought a suit to test the validity of the will of Mr. John Shakespeare, by which he left £2,500 to be devoted to establishing a museum at the house where his distinguished ancestor was born. He further charged his estate, known as Langley Priory, near Loughborough, with a rent-charge of £30 per annum, to be paid half-yearly to the person who should be appointed to reside in the house as keeper, with directions to keep a vellum bound book to present with pen and ink to any visitor who may be desirous of expressing any sentiment in prose or verse in honor of the poet. It was objected to these bequests that they were void, as being within the mischief of the Mortmain acts, and further, that the words in the will to establish a "museum, or for other purposes," were too wide and general, and therefore that the bequest was void for uncertainty. It was also contended that the bequest of the rent-charge created a perpetuity in contravention of the act relating to perpetuity. The judge reserved his decision.

The *Life of Havelock*, by Mr. J. C. Marshman—the *Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi, with a Collection of Her Letters*—the *Travels of Mr. John Bull, President of the Alpine Club, in Unfrequented Nooks and Corners of Mountain Country—A Tour in Scotland*, by Mr. C. R. Weld—and *Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America*, by the Abbé Domenech, are some of the more interesting works in preparation by the Messrs. Longman.

The *Court Circular*, London, says that it is reported that a noble lord, the eldest son of a popular peer, has written an exquisite original poem of such surpassing beauty as to perfectly enchant all who have read it. It is at present in MS., but it will soon be submitted to the ordeal of the public through the medium of Mr. Murray, the well-known publisher. "Orestes" is the name of the noble lord's poem.

The Russian naval department has taken up that wonderful invention of Mr. Piazza Smyth, for making astronomical observations on board a rolling ship, and the Pulkave astronomers and mechanicians are now engaged in manufacturing a large free-revolving apparatus for observing altitudes of stars at night without the aid of the sea horizon.

A new commentary on Junius is announced from the pen of Mr. Josiah Parkes, father of the well-known Miss Bessie Parkes, the zealous advocate of the rights and wants of women. The work is stated to contain many new facts and documents in favor of the claim of Sir Philip Francis to the authorship of the *Letters*.

Sivori, "the only one," says *Galignani*, "of Paganini's *alumni* who at all recalls the magic of the great master's bow," is about to give three concerts of chamber (*i. e.* classic) music in Paris. Besides Sivori, the instrumentalists will consist of Ritter, Accursi, Casimir, Ney, and Regnault. The vocal portion is intrusted to Mme. Laborde.

An event rare in theatrical annals occurred a few days ago at Berlin. M. Ischiesche, of the opera of that city, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his *début*. He is a base singer, and has still a fine voice. The Prince Regent made him a pecuniary present. His fellow-performers presented him with a testimonial, and the bands of the two regiments of the guard played before his house.

WALT WHITMAN, the author of *Leaves of Grass*, who shot up so suddenly into the literary heavens three years ago, and sent "his barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world," seems to be once more rousing himself to speech, and "shoots his voice high and clear over the waves" in the *Saturday Press* of to-day with a new and characteristic poem entitled "A Child's Reminiscence."

On the occasion of the festival in honor of the poet Schiller, the Emperor of Austria decided that henceforth the tenth part of the receipts of the theatres shall be devoted for the benefit of the dramatic poets of Austria still living, and who have composed pieces which belong to the repertory of the various theatrical establishments.

A bill is pending in the Tennessee Legislature to provide for obtaining books, maps, charts and documents relating to trade, commerce and finance from other States and nations, and for the payment of contingent expenses. The library is now comparatively insignificant.

Mr. Carlyle has sent one of the new volumes of his *Life of Frederick the Great* to press; another will shortly follow, and both will be published early in the coming Spring. These two volumes will bring the history of his hero down to the end of the Seven Years' War.

It is reported that M. Empis, the ex-manager of the Theatre Francais, has been appointed Inspector General of public libraries. The post, which was originally created for M. Rouveu, as a consolation for the loss of the direction of the Beaux Arts, has not hitherto been filled up since his death.

A Provincial journal publishes a copy of verses of twenty-two lines, which it declares the Duke de Malakoff wrote, on the occasion of his late visit to Durante, the residence of the Duchess d'Isly. They are not worse than the usual run of amateur versifications.

Mr. Massey has in the press the third volume of his *History of England during the Reign of George III.* This work has been so long delayed on account of Mr. Massey's public duties as Under Home Secretary. He promises, however, now to finish it forthwith.

It is now stated that the *Cornhill Magazine* is to have three serial stories running at once; one by Mr. A. Trollope, one by Mr. Thackeray himself, and one by a lady, name unknown. It is to consist of eight sheets, or 128 pages, with two illustrations.

A collection of David Roberts' Spanish sketches—the work of his best time—is just now open at the German Gallery, in Bond-street, London. The slight, sketchy, clay-colored pictures he is now producing are said to be the work of either a hasty or a failing hand.

Mr. Tennyson is to receive £250 for a single idyl of about one hundred lines from the Messrs. Macmillan, for the January number of their new magazine. Bradbury & Evans paid him £100 for the "Grandmother's Apology," published in *Once a Week*.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that the marriage at Munich of Ivan Golovin, the well-known literary refugee, was telegraphed to the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty immediately replied, "My imperial, paternal blessing. All is forgiven, all is forgotten."

The French papers publish on behalf of M. de Lamartine a contradiction of the report, which, it seems, has been circulated, that he proposes to deliver public lectures. He had arrived in Paris, from Macon, and is working at his serial, the *Entretiens Litteraires*.

There is a portrait, by Jarvis, of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, among those of the Secretaries of War, in the Library of the Military Academy at West Point. It has been generally believed that that distinguished statesman never sat to any artist but Peale.

Mr. John Veitch, M. A., author of the *Life of Dugald Stewart*, and joint editor with Mr. Mansel, of Oxford, of *Sir Wm Hamilton's Lectures*, is a candidate for the vacant chair of Logic in the United College, St. Andrews.

The death is recorded, of paralysis, at an advanced age, of Francis Simonau, Esq., portrait painter. He was stepfather and sole instructor of the late lamented Mad. Soyer, better known as Emma Jones, who was frequently characterized as "The English Murillo."

A translation of Michelet's new book, *La Femme*, is in press by Rudd & Carleton, of this City. The translator is supposed to be D. J. W. Palmer, who performed a similar service for M. Michelet's famous *L'Amour*.

It is said that there is a possibility of M. Gounod's *Faust* being given in Italian at the London Royal Italian Opera next season, with Mme. Miolan Carvalho as *Margarita*, and Signor Tamberlik as the hero.

The grand melo-drama of Ossawatomie Brown, being a dramatic representation of the recent occurrences at Harper's Ferry," is announced in Alexandria, Va. Mr. James Little sustains the principle part in the play.

The two volumes of the *History of England*, which Lord Macaulay is understood to have nearly completed, will, it is stated, bring it down to the accession of the Tories to power in the later years of Queen Anne's reign.

A volume of the correspondence of the late Rev. J. W. Alexander, D. D., with Dr. Hall, of Trenton, N. J., is in course of preparation. It will embrace discussions of almost every important topic during the last forty years.

The Duke d'Aumale, we understand, has purchased for £45,000 the whole of the magnificent library of the late M. Cigongne, amounting in number to 4,000 volumes, and abounding in bibliographical treasures.

Sir Emerson Tennent's *Ceylon* is out of print. The whole of the first edition has been sold within three weeks of publication; this is an extraordinary success for a work published at so high a price—£2 10s.

The second and last volume of the *Mémoires* [illegible] and the first and second volumes of [illegible] *Bérenger*, by Perrotin & Co.

The Geographical Society of Paris has proposed a prize of 6,000f. to the first traveler who shall perform the journey from Algeria to Senegal, or *vice versa*, passing by Timbuctou.

At the Royal Lyceum, in Toronto, a drama in three acts has been produced, entitled "Ossawatomie Brown; or, a Struggle for Liberty." The afterpiece was "The Little Devil's Share."

Mr. Froude has the fifth and sixth volumes of his *History of England* in the press. These volumes contain the reigns of Edward IV. and Mary.

The opposition in Madrid, to Mme. Grisi has ceased. She even obtained some applause during her performance of *Valentine* in the "Huguenots."

Messrs. J. and C. Morley have "nearly ready" a new work, by Miss Yonge, the authoress of the *Heir of Radcliffe*. Its title is *Friarswood Post-office*.

In the *Times* appears a letter from the author of *Adam Bede*, denouncing the *Sequel to Adam Bede*, published by Mr. Newby, as a gross imposture.

Mr. Anthony Trollope is to succeed Mr. George Neal, as Post-office Surveyor, for the Essex (Eng.) District.

Lord Brougham is about to issue his mathematical works in one volume, dedicated to the University of Edinburgh.

The statue of George Mason has been received and will soon be placed upon its pedestal, on the Washington monument, Richmond.

Mr. John Leech is preparing as his Christmas offering a third series of *Pictures of Life and Character, from the Collection of Mr. Punch*.

A tragedy in the Hebrew language, called "King Joachim," by M. Beecher, has just been published at Vienna.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimer has conferred the "Order of the Falcon," or Hawk, on Mr. Carlyle.

At the Norwich (Eng.) Festival, in Autumn next an oratorio composed by Molique is to be produced.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frederick Douglass has made his appearance in Halifax, Eng. At a public meeting of the Halifax Branch of the Mutual Provident Alliance presided over by J. Stansfield, Esq., M. P., he was called upon, and delivered an extempore address. After alluding to his early life and his purchase by friends in England, he said now he was a runaway again. He rejoiced that in his running away he had such a people to run amongst, and such a country to run to. It was the home of the oppressed of all nations—the asylum of all who suffered from despotism in any form. This was the boast, the pride, the glory of England.

Dr. Franz Liszt, the pianist, has written a letter to Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins, of this City, testifying his approbation of his late efforts for the advancement of native art. The letter concludes as follows: "Permit me, then, Sir, to express my thanks for, and add my heartfelt sympathy with, all that you have accomplished and are destined to accomplish in an honorable and courageous career, worthy of the spirit of a true artist!"

A letter has just been received in Glasgow from General Garibaldi, of which the following is a translation: "I charge you to present to the generous sons of Scotland, in the name of Italy, the most warm sense of gratitude for their chivalrous demonstrations of sympathy to the cause of our country. I pray you to assure them that if an eminent grade has been offered me by the magnanimous Victor Emanuel, I have thought better than to accept it."

The Providence *Journal*, speaking by authority, denies the rumor that Gov. Turner, of Rhode Island, intends to withdraw from public life at the close of the present term. If nominated by the State Convention, which meets in January, he will consent to be again a candidate for the office which he now so acceptably fills.

Through the energy of the American Consular authorities at Beirut, Syria, the perpetrators of the outrage upon the Dickinson (American) family, have at last been brought to justice. Four of the accused have been imprisoned for life, and the dead body of the fifth and principal criminal had been brought into Beirut.

Schamyl has requested permission from the Russian Government to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. He is said to have also expressed a wish to have, like Abd-el-Kader, a fixed residence assigned him in some part of Turkey to pass the remainder of his days.

The Queen has called Viscount Ebrington to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill.

A monument has been erected at Stirling in memory of Ebenezer Erskine, the founder of the Session Church of Scotland.

Mr. Paul Morphy has reached New Orleans, and it is announced that he will enter immediately upon the practice of the legal profession.

M. Meyerbeer has left Paris for Berlin, to resume his duties as chapel-master to the King of Prussia.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Patrick Boise, of Westfield, a prominent lawyer and politician of Hampden County, Mass., died on Monday, Dec. 19, at the age of 73. He had represented Granville in the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1832 was one of the Governor's Council. While a resident of Westfield he served for two years in the State Senate, was a County Commissioner, and was appointed High Sheriff in 1863 by Gov. Clifford, and held the place until 1855.

The death of M. Poinsot, Senator, member of the Institute, and one of the most eminent mathematicians in Europe, is announced in his 82d year. He was a pupil of the Polytechnic School at its formation, and soon became one of its most distinguished professors. In 1813 he was made member of the Academy of Science in the room of Count de Lagrange.

Gen. W. A. Owens, of Barnwell, S. C., Solicitor of the Southern Circuit, is dead. The Charleston *Mercury* says: "From a wild and mischievous country boy, of Prince William's Parish, with small means, and unlearned, he became a good citizen, a proficient lawyer, a member of the Legislature, Solicitor of the Southern Circuit, and candidate for Congress at the time of his death."

Mr. John Finchman, for many years master-shipwright of the Portsmouth (Eng.) Dockyard, builder of the ship *Arrogant*, and author of numerous works on naval architecture, died recently at his residence, Highland Lodge, near Portsmouth.

Lieut.-Col. Robert D. Campbell, C. B., of the Seventy first (Highland) Regiment of Foot, died recently, in his 43d year. This gallant officer served with the Seventy-first at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was, for his services, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

In some of the Austrian papers it is said that Baron Brenner, who is now Austrian Minister at Athens, will be sent to Turin, but men in office say that Lieutenant-General Count Paar, is likely to go there again.

The Empress Dowager of Russia having expressed a desire to see Garibaldi during his late visit at Nice, the General at once repaired to the Imperial residence and had a lengthened interview with her Majesty.

Intelligence from Paris states that Mr. Cobden continues indisposed, but not dangerously so. His physicians, however, still require him to remain in an even temperature and avoid all exposure.

It is rumored that Rev. Starr King is about to resign the pastorate of the Hollis-street Church, Boston, several exceedingly advantageous offers having been made him.

Memorials are circulating in Baltimore, petitioning the Legislature for the removal of the notorious Judge Stump.

The will of the late Lord Westmoreland has been proved in London. The personalty was sworn under £100,000.

Mr. Samuel Lincoln, a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly from Providence, died at his residence on Summer-street, on Wednesday.

The Irish Delegation.

FAREWELL LETTER OF REV. MESSRS EDGAR, DILL AND WILSON.

The New-York *Observer* publishes the following:

To the Members of Christian Churches in America:

BELOVED BRETHREN—Having resolved to leave your shores for our native land on the 17th inst., we bid you an affectionate farewell.

As a deputation from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, we have advocated before you the cause of Missions to Irish Romanists; and during a period not much exceeding two months, you have answered our appeals by contributions amounting to $30,000.

For this noble expression of generous Christian sympathy, we tender you our heartfelt thanks.

We prize it greatly, not only on account of the cordiality and warmth of Christian kindness with which it was given, but of the practical approving testimony which it bears to the principles and practice of the Church of our Fathers, and to the strength of the bond of faith and love which unites Christian hearts, in the Old World and the new.

Among the many of highest name and worth who have laid us under deep obligations, we are bound in gratitude to give a distinguished place to the Rev. Dr. MURRAY and GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., not merely because it was chiefly on their invitation and by their advice that we visited your country, but because their time, and talents, and influence, and unceasing anxious labor, have been devoted to promote the objects of our mission, with an earnestness, wisdom and success which we have never seen equaled, and which we can neither fully estimate nor describe.

To these noble sons of old Ireland, and the influence which their name and character wield, in the great new world of their adoption, we chiefly owe the large and triumphant success which has crowned our enterprise.

Ministers of many evangelical denominations have cordially cooperated with them;—we have had the use of their pulpits with hearty welcome; we have been largely benefited by their advocacy of our cause; we have been made exceedingly happy by the hospitality of their domestic circles, as well as by many others; and while we have been profited by their Christian intercourse, and been associated by endearing ties with those they love best, we bear away with us the [illegible] and homes.

[illegible] Press—especially the religious press of the United States and Canada, have rendered important service; and for the advocacy which they have so cordially volunteered, and the characteristic talent, wisdom and power with which they have so generously aided us, we give them our hearty thanks, in connection with the honest wish that their Press may be ever free, and ever devoted to the defence and dissemination of that sacred truth which alone can make a people free.

Tens of thousands of American Christians have kindly and patiently waited on our ministry; and by the largeness of their contributions, have testified the approval of our message.

By the liberal arrangement of railway companies, and the exceeding politeness of their presidents, our traveling has been, in most cases, free.

Of multitudes of friends, we know not even the name; their circumstances and abodes, the joys and sorrows of their hearts, are all to us unknown, yet a link of connection has been formed between us and them never to be broken.

Our memories, dear brethren, will fondly turn towards you, our good wishes and prayes are with you; we are embarked in a common cause, and there is a common work, a united interest for us both—a subject of our common intercession, and love, and hope, which, through our own Mediator, we can bring before the throne of our common Father on high.

Brothers and sisters in the gospel of our common Lord, we bid you an earnest and loving farewell. The God of love and peace be with you.

It may be that impressions made by tidings we have told will last when we are away, and seed sown may bear fruit when the hand that scattered it lies low.

Above the splendid pecuniary fruit of our labor, we value the friendship we have received, the Christian courtesy, tenderness and love lavished on us by so many of the good, the Christian fellowship of which we have partaken, and the effectual fervent prayers for us by the righteous.

The assurances which by many have been kindly given encourage us to believe that America is not wholly a loser by all that she has so generously given us; but that our mission may, in some small degree, tend to spread religious revival, to foster a spirit of enlarged Missionary enterprise, and to bind in more intimate and lasting union the two great Protestant nations of the world, who, with one language, one Bible, one faith, should in love and labor be forever one—one for their common good, one for the establishment of truth and righteousness over all the world.

JOHN EDGAR,
S. M. DILL,
DAVID WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY ON DRINKING-SALOONS AND THE DENS OF THE FIVE POINTS.

Yesterday but two cases were tried in this Court; the first, that of Patrick Kirby, charged with a felonious assault with intent to kill, occupying nearly the whole day. About three weeks since, Kirby, who is a canal boatman, in the canal trade, saw two little German girls, named Eva Stahl and Anna Thiedel, gathering coal upon the dock at the foot of Delancy-street, and in order to frighten them he discharged a pistol, a ball of which struck the little Eva and inflicted a wound of no very serious nature, but which caused her to be kept in bed for twelve days. Kirby stated, in defence, that he fired the pistol in the air, and that the ball in its descent must have struck the child. The circumstance that he subsequently did all in his power to atone for the act, giving all the money he could get—being a very poor man himself—to the parents of the child for expenses which they might incur, probably influenced the verdict of the jury, which was "Guilty of a simple assault, with a recommendation to mercy." He was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the City Prison, where he had been already confined since the commission of the offence.

Edward Nethercutt was convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, and remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a batch of indictments, and after making the following presentment were discharged by the Recorder, with the thanks of the Court. It will be seen that the presentment is of an interesting nature, and that it has one merit, which few documents of the kind possess, that of brevity:

The Grand Inquest have been surprised at the enormous number of minor offences, in the shape of burglary, larceny, thievings of all descriptions, and keeping disorderly houses, which have been brought before them. They have acted during this present session upon 149 cases, a very large proportion of which have been of the above description.

Most, if not all, of these crimes occur under cover of night, and frequently at the latest hours. We are of opinion that a large portion might be prevented, if establishments which are now open throughout the entire night were restricted as to their hours. It would cause a material reduction of crime, and remove difficulties which are now thrown in the way of the Police; as when pursuit is made after parties committing depredations, resort is had to these places and shelter there found.

We would, therefore, recommend the passage of an ordinance closing all liquor establishments, lager-bier saloons, dance-houses and places of that description, at 12 o'clock at night, and requiring immediate reports to be made by the Police in all cases where said ordinance is not observed. We are of the opinion that this is the custom in most large European cities, that there the ordinance is rigidly enforced, and fines or imprisonment are in every case exacted.

We also availed ourselves of the kind services of Capt. Dowling to visit some of the lower walks of the City, and would particularly call the attention of the authorities to that portion of New-York known as the Five Points, where we were disgusted with the scenes presented. White and black men, women and children, living promiscuously together, in open disregard of all morality or decency.

This is, in our opinion, a nest of thieves and vagrants, and should be immediately broken up—at the same time we cannot but express our conviction that certainly as much, if not more, blame should be attached to the owners of this property, who rent it out with the knowledge of its occupation for such disgraceful purposes.

GRAND JURY ROOM, New-York, Dec. 23, 1859.

WM. HABIRSHAW, Foreman.

NATH'L PRIME, Secretary.

To-day the convicted prisoners remaining unsentenced will be brought up and disposed of. This December Term of the Court has been particularly heavy, and Recorder BARNARD has had to sit to unusually late hours to get through the current business of each day.

The Crisis of 1857.

THE LAW OF ASSIGNMENTS.

James Holroyd vs. *William Platt, et. al.*—This was an action growing out of the panic of 1857, and was brought to set aside an assignment executed by defendant Platt. The plaintiff alleged that the assignment was void. He had been in partnership with Wm. Platt, under the firm name of Platt & Holroyd, and he alleged that the property assigned consisted of partnership property which belonged to said firm; that said firm owed many debts which ought to have priority of payment out of said property; that Platt had made preferences for some of his individual debts to the exclusion of joint debts; and the plaintiff had not authorized the assignment.

The defence was substantially that the plaintiff had no interest or right in the property assigned; that Platt & Holroyd, prior to the assignment, had dissolved by mutual consent; that Holroyd sold all his interest to one Cheesman, who subsequently with Platt, divided the property in severalty; and the portion received by Platt had thus become his individual property, and was assignable by him to individual or partnership creditors at his option.

The case was referred to Judge BIRDSEYE, who reported in favor of the defendants, holding, 1. That Platt having become the sole owner of all the assets, property and effects which had belonged to the late firm of Platt & Holroyd, (excepting that portion transferred to Cheesman,) had full legal right to assign the same for the benefit of his own creditors, and to give priority in payment to such creditors over the creditors of the firm of Platt & Holroyd. 2. That the assignment was not fraudulent or void, and that said plaintiff was not entitled to have the same canceled.

Now, on motion of defendant's counsel, the report was confirmed, and judgment entered accordingly.

Carpenter and Beach for plaintiff; Algernon S. Sullivan for defendants.

The City's Law Business.

EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL.

Rawson vs. *The Mayor &c., of New York.*—This was an action by plaintiff as assignee of Alanson Nash, Esq., to recover for legal services rendered by the latter gentleman to the City, in the conduct of the famous Briggs examination. Mr. Nash was employed by the Committee of the Common Council having the investigation in charge; and the amount of his bill for counsel fees was $681.

On the trial below it was held that the City's law business devolved on the Corporation Counsel, and the Common Council had no authority to engage other counsel for the city.

The plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court. They have now rendered their decision, affirming that rendered below. They hold that the act of 1849 having declared that "all the law business of the Corporation" shall be intrusted to and conducted by the "Law Department," and that the head of that Department shall be elected by the people, and not by the Common Council, the resolution of the Common Council authorizing a Committee of the Aldermen to employ counsel not so elected, without limit as to number or expense, "as in their judgment should be required," was illegal and void; and the employment by the Committee of Mr. Alanson Nash, and other counsel, under it, created no charge upon the City, and no cause of action, unless against the individual members who violated the law. The judgment against the plaintiff must, therefore, be affirmed with costs.

In case of proceedings against the head of the Law Department itself, the statute provides that they shall be conducted by the District-Attorney of the County, under the direction of the Governor of the State.

The Disputed School Commissionership.

The People, ex rel. Hubbard G. Stone, vs. *William Menck.*—This was an action brought to oust the defendant from the office of Trustee of the Public Schools for the Twelfth Ward; and has lately been pending before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

The facts of the case were that, at the election held in this City, on Dec. 1, 1857, Messrs. Hubbard G. Stone and William Menck were rival candidates for the office in question, Mr. Menck received 2,961 votes. The Canvassers gave a certificate declaring Menck to be elected. He thereupon entered upon the duties of the office, having been duly qualified. Mr. Stone claiming that he had received 2,965 votes, and was, instead of Menck, the Trustee elect, took also the oath of office, and brought the present action to establish his title and obtain possession.

On trial at the Circuit, before Justice DAVIES, the plaintiff had a verdict, and defendant appealed.

The General Term have now rendered their decision, sustaining the judgment appealed from.

The following is the ground of the decision:

The statement of the "whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward," and of the number given to each candidate, was a public document, attached to and properly read in connection with the certificate of the Canvasser at the end of the book. Read in connection with the document, it showed that Menck received 2,961 votes, and Stone 2,965, and that in declaring "that William Menck by the greatest number of votes was duly elected Trustee," there had been a clerical mistake substituting Menck's name for Stone's, which afterwards without authority was corrected by the clerk. But even if the clerk had no such authority, as we think he clearly had not, the papers as they stood corrected themselves, and were equivalent to a certificate that Stone had the greatest number of votes, and that Stone, therefore, and not Menck, was "duly elected." Judgment for plaintiff.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

CLERKE, J.—*The Commercial Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company* vs. *George Underhill.*—Motion denied.

Clement vs. Clement.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Morton vs. Haynes.—Judgment entered on payment of costs of entering same, and $5 costs of motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 23.

$,800	Ind State 5s	85	250	N. Y. Cent. R.	s10 75⅞
10,300	Virginia 8s, 6s	93⅜	450	do	75⅞
7,000	Missouri 8s, 6s	83⅜	100	do	s10 75⅞
20,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89⅜	50	do	b30 75⅞
9,000	E. R. 1st M. B.	92	100	do	s5 75⅞
5,000	Erie 2d M. B.	91	960	do	75⅞
4,000	do	91	150	do	s30 75⅞
1,000	do	91⅛	50	do	b10 75⅞
18,000	E. R. 2d M. B. Ex.	91	50	do	b30 76
5,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	79⅜	300	do	75⅞
4,000	E. R. Con. B. '71	79⅜	220	do	76⅛
8,000	E. R. Con. B. '62	80	680	do	s10 76⅛
1,000	H. Riv. R. 1st M.	104	200	do	76⅛
2,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	84⅛	150	do	b10 76⅛
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84⅜	150	do	b30 76⅜
500	do	84⅜	450	do	s30 76⅛
4,000	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B	14	100	Erie Railroad	9
4,000	Chi. & Rock Is. B.	94	25	do	8⅜
10	National Bank	101	627	Panama Railroad	131⅜
40	Mech. B. Asso.	99¼	50	do	s30 131⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank	112	100	do	b60 131⅜
10	St. Nicholas Bank	98	100	do	b30 131⅜
5	Bank of Commerce	99⅛	600	Illinois Central R.	58⅛
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94⅛	150	do	s30 58⅛
80	do	94⅛	50	do	s60 58⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 82⅛	200	Galena & Chi. R.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Forty and Fifty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NIBLO' GARDEN—The Conscript—Los Abeilles—Jocko.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Brooklyn—Afternoon, at 2 o'clock: Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend—Star Spangled Banner.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Po-ca-hon-tas—Mother Goose and the Golden Egg—Our Irish Cousin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—La Tour de Nesle—The Double-Bedded Room. Evening—La Tour de Nesle—John Jones.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Santa Claus—John Small—Dick Turpin.

NOUVEAU THEATRE FRANCAIS—Gabrielle.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Dr. Doyle's Collection of Scottish Antiquities.

SANDFORD'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate yesterday, having entertained a brace of territorial and judicial bills introduced by Gen. Davis, went into executive session, and remained so until the adjournment, as pre-arranged, until Tuesday next. The House was engaged in an animated discussion of that question previous to all others, the Slavery question. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, having the floor, expressed his willingness to surrender it to make way for a ballot, but the proposition having been declined, he embarked in the debate with unparalleled energy. He turned the responsibility for "irrepressible conflict" dogmas upon Southern fire-eaters, citing from the Richmond *Enquirer* of 1857 expressions of tenor identical with those of Mr. Seward's Rochester speech and of Helper's volume, only vastly stronger and decisive in their purport. From this point, the discussion assumed a catechetical turn, Mr. Farnsworth, in return to questions as to the readiness of Southern members to reopen the Slave-trade, receiving a volley of interrogatories in response as to his soundness upon the Fugitive Slave law, and in regard to Republican doctrines, touching servile insurrection. The Republicans were thus obliged to abandon their systematic silence, and join in a disclaimer of such heresies. Toward the close of the contest, Mr. Nelson rose to a question of privilege—certain comments of the *States* newspaper upon a recent speech of his in the House, affording the text and pretext. A ballot ensued. It gave, out of 212 votes, 103 to Sherman, 27 to Millson, 19 to Gilmer, 10 to Bocock; scattering, 53. The House then adjourned.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus, after an elaborate discussion of the charges alleged by Senator Brown, of Mississippi, against Gen. Bowman, has agreed to nominate the latter for Senate printer by a vote of 20 to 5. The minority, it is stated, has declared its determination to coalesce if necessary with the Opposition to effect the defeat of the General.

The overland mail brings advices from San Francisco to the 2d inst. The news is of slight interest. Judge Terry, the slayer of Senator Broderick, had been arraigned before the Court of Sessions at San Francisco; and his counsel had made an ineffectual effort to procure the transfer to another tribunal in the same city. It was thought a *mandamus* would be obtained from the Supreme Court to compel the transfer. Business at San Francisco exhibited tokens of increasing animation. The arrivals from the Atlantic side had been few.

The Democrats of Oregon have held their convention for the nomination of delegates to the Charleston Convention. A minority bolted, after Senator Lane and Judge Deady had been selected; but, without making any rival nominations, after resolving to sustain any candidate named at Charleston. The new Oregon gold region was promising a yield of extraordinary value.

The intelligence from Victoria, British Columbia, is to Nov. 23, but is unimportant.

Williamsburgh had its Union Meeting last evening, when speeches were made by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Mr. E. O. Perrin, Col. T. B. Thorpe and others, and a series of resolutions was adopted, all expressing profound love and respect for the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. Judge Parker and Mr. Perrin, the former impliedly, and the latter positively, attributed the Harper's Ferry outbreak to the "irrepressible conflict" doctrines of Mr. Seward. Brooklyn was not the only one of the suburbs of this city, which united in demonstrations of loyalty to the Union, last evening. At Newark there was a similar meeting, presided over by Mayor Bigelow, and largely attended by the citizens. Our reporter states that the resolutions were at once "conservative and soundly democratic," a brace of qualities which it must be admitted are not wholly inconsistent. The speeches of the occasion were furnished by Mr. T. F. Frelinghuysen, Col. J. W. Wall, Wm. K. McDonald, and others. At Washington, D. C., there was also an effort made for perpetuating the Union, but owing to a conviction of the majority present that the demonstration was inopportune and unnecessary, it separated with little of either union or harmony.

The Grand Jury made a brief but rather important presentment yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Their attention has been called, from the nature of the business presented to them, to the number of what they term minor offences committed in the City, such as burglaries, larcenies, petty pilfering, and the keeping of disorderly houses. The determination of Recorder Barnard to break up this class of houses, has led to a host of indictments against their proprietors. The Grand Jury recommends that an ordinance be passed, ordering all saloons, dance houses, and places of that description, be closed at midnight, instead of being allowed to remain open, as they are at present, nearly through the night. They are of opinion that this would lead to a material reduction of crime, and remove difficulties which are now thrown in the way of the Police, inasmuch as when pusruit is now made after parties committing depredations, the culprits escape to these places and find shelter there. The Grand Jury also draw attention to the thieving dens of the Five Points, and recommend that they be broken up. To-day the Recorder will pass sentence on various convicted prisoners, and the term—one of the busiest on record—will end.

The Police Commissioners yesterday resolved to appoint none other than members of the old Police force to complete the number of new Policemen to be added to the Department in accordance with the resolution of the Supervisors. The Board appointed twenty-five Policemen, who were selected according to this rule.

The new iron screw-steamer *Monticello*, intended for the Washington and Alexandria line, and belonging to Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co., went on a trial trip down the bay yesterday. Her performances were highly satisfactory. She returned about 5 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Market reacted yesterday in favor of better prices, and closed firm in the afternoon. New-York Central, after opening at 75¾@¾, left off 76¼@⅝. The Western shares ¼@¾ ₱ cent. up. There was a good demand for Money on temporary Loan at 6@7 ₱ cent., while Discounts were generally easy at 7 ₱ cent. Not much done in Exchange for the Portland steamer.

The Cotton Market was steady, with sales of 3,000 bales. Flour was in fair demand at firmer prices. Wheat was held above the views of buyers and was inactive. Corn was abundant and lower. The inquiry was brisker at the reduced rates. Provisions attracted considerable attention. Rio Coffee and New-Orleans Molasses were more sought after. Sugars, Rice, and Whisky were in less request. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Republican Convention.

The Republicans are to hold their National Convention at Chicago on the 13th of June. The Call issued by the National Committee was published yesterday morning in our columns. It differs essentially from ordinary notifications of this sort, and is much more comprehensive than a mere summons to a party Convention. Under the form of a Call, it really lays down a platform for the party thus summoned to assemble. It prescribes a political creed for all those who are asked to send delegates to the Convention. It may be well enough to present it anew for the consideration of our readers:

"The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New-Jersey, and *all others* who are willing to cooperate with them in support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration; to Federal corruption and usurpation; to the extension of Slavery into the Territories; to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the reopening of the African Slave-trade; to any inequality of rights among citizens; and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion, and of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle, as established in this Government, at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District, and four delegates at large to the Convention."

We consider this an eminently sound, conservative and comprehensive document;—and if it may be regarded as affording a correct and trustworthy indication of the platform and policy of the party in the approaching canvass, the Republicans may fairly challenge public faith and favor as a political organization with national aims, which they seek only through the channels of a legitimate partisan warfare It is scarcely to be expected that, in the present temper of the public mind in that quarter, the Southern States will act with any party which opposes the extension of Slavery, or which makes issue upon any question connected with that subject. But the Republican Party is precluded, alike by its history and its constitution, from taking any other ground than that of hostility to the extension of Slavery,—and upon that point it has now, and will continue to have, as it had in 1856, the almost unanimous support of the people of the Northern States. The fact that the issue has nearly ceased to be a practical one, however it may affect the public interest in the canvass, cannot affect the position of the party in regard to it;—while the wise avoidance of specific measures by which the extension of Slavery into free territory is hereafter to be resisted, leaves ample scope for the union of all who agree upon the principle, however widely they may differ as to the practical methods by which it is to be carried into effect. Some may still adhere to the doctrine that Congress should prohibit it by positive law,—while others may be content to leave it to the sovereign action of the people themselves, or even to the judicial decision of their courts of law:—but there is no reason why they may not all act together under this Call, provided they concur in the other objects proposed to be accomplished. They are not required to enter upon any crusade against the Supreme Court, or to reaffirm their adhesion to forms of action which that Court has decided to be unconstitutional.

There is nothing in the Call, moreover, which gives countenance to the charge that the Republicans are unwilling to fulfill all the obligations of the Constitution, or that they are indifferent to the rights and the interests, the peace and the welfare, of the Southern States. On the contrary, *those only* are invited to send delegates to the Convention, who are "in favor of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and *defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion.*" If the Republicans will give practical effect by all the means in their power to this declaration, they will afford a complete and effective answer to the charge that they look with favor or toleration upon such crusades as that of Brown, and that the power of the Government, if in their hands, would not be used, with vigor and fidelity, for their suppression. With their declared hostility to the corruptions of the Administration, the restoration of the African Slave-trade, and the schemes and purposes of the disunion party of the Southern States, the whole body of the people of the North will heartily concur.

Whether it was so intended or not, we regard this Republican Call as a substantial repudiation of many of the false and dangerous doctrines and purposes which the language of their leading organs and some of their public men has encouraged their enemies to charge upon them. It avoids all ultraisms—deals in no denunciations of classes or sections of our people, and presents no issues of principle or of policy, which can justly be regarded as hostile to the rights or the peace of the Southern States. So far as it goes, it is for the Opposition an auspicious opening of the Presidential campaign. We shall be curious to see how it may be received and followed up.

Who Made the Mexican Treaty?—It is not very remarkable that people should see their way through a dark place when they are furnished with light; but it is curious to see how they sometimes plume themselves upon their success. The news that a treaty has been made with Mexico appears to have enabled sundry of the editorial fraternity to understand the Mexican question, in all its bearings and with all its surroundings. The following, from the *Express* of Thursday, is an example:

"Now this is just the sort of treaty the *Express* has been stirring the Administration up to make with Juarez, for the past twelve months or more, and now that the President has taken the bull by the horns, the question is, will the Senate ratify it, and will the House of Representatives vote the necessary appropriations? * * * The commercial and territorial privileges it gives us are *dog cheap* at $4,000,000, and as one-half that sum goes to indemnifying our own people, for alleged grievances, resulting from the anarchical condition of our neighbor, justice alike to our own citizens, and a patriotic regard for the welfare and advantage of our country at large, it seems to us, ought to make the ratification of the treaty a certainty.

"For the past twelve months and more" the *Express* has been at the tail of those journals whose ignorance, flippancy and abuse in treating upon the Mexican question, have excited the pity of those who really possess any true conception of the matter. [illegible] weeks since that journal denounced the payment of any moneys for the rights of way through Mexico, and its last news from that country, received a few days since, was headed in sensation capitals, "*Miramon triumphant! Defeat of the Liberals! The Juarez Government used up!*" So steadily has the *Express* seized upon every opportunity to make it appear that the Liberals were always defeated, and the party not worthy of the slightest confidence or support, that it was supposed to be laboring for the success of the Church, or Monarchical faction. In stating that this treaty is the work of the President, or that "the President took the bull by the horns," the *Express* falls into a most unhappy error, as usual. The treaty was actually made *in spite of the President.* This point ought to be thoroughly understood by the public, for, if the Mexican treaty is supposed to be the work of the President, Mr. McLane's labors may be stultified. The President had nothing to do with the designing or effecting the treaty now made, because his knowledge of Mexican affairs is too limited to enable him to do anything of the kind. The treaty, as made, is of a nature never contemplated by the President, and no one is more astounded at the result of Mr. McLane's mission than himself. The President took no bull by the horns, or, if he did, the bull threw him. When he picks himself up, he may realize his condition, and advise the Senate to save him from the chance of another such collision.

"Blowing Hot and Cold."

The *Express* says that, in its comments upon the late Union meeting, the Times "blows hot and cold." That is so:—though we presume the *Express* had no rational conception of the meaning of the phrase when it used it. The Times blew "hot" upon some of the transactions of that meeting and "cold" upon others. In this particular it differs from the *Express*, which seems incapable of even detecting any difference between the several acts of that dramatic performance. It sees the word "Union" over the door, and that is all it knows or cares about the whole proceeding. It knows precisely how to "blow" when it gets the signal.

Our course is somewhat different. We endeavored to judge that meeting, and each part of it, as we judge everything else, on its merits. The ostensible object and purpose of the meeting had our hearty approbation. We thought it eminently proper that the citizens of New-York should thus unite, in declaring to the South that they do not indorse or approve of Brown's invasion, or of any similar attempt to invade their rights or disturb their peace. And we urged repeatedly, in advance of the meeting, the propriety of giving to this sentiment the strongest possible utterance on behalf of the great body of the people of this City. To this extent, and with reference to this end, we blew "hot,"—from the outset. And so likewise of everything in the proceedings in conformity with this purpose. We approved heartily and cordially of the general tenor of the resolutions, of some of the speeches, and especially of the admirable, manly, and equitable letter of Ex-President Fillmore. And that approbation we have freely expressed.

But for the speech of Mr. O'Conor, and for the evident purpose of some of the other speakers to pervert this Union meeting to purely party purposes, we have nothing but censure and condemnation. So far as they are concerned we blow "cold" most decidedly; and if the *Express* does not do the same thing, it is simply because its devotion to the Union is far less cordial than its hatred of Republicanism, and because it is perfectly willing to see the sentiment of this City and the North utterly misrepresented, for the purpose of indulging its party resentments. Mr. O'Conor has a perfect right to regard Slavery as a blessing, to insist upon it as a moral, beneficent and just institution, and to censure and denounce all who differ from him on that point, if he sees fit so to do. We have no fault to find with him personally for anything that he chose to say on that occasion. But when his sentiments are put forward as the voice of the North,—when the attempt is made to convince the people of the Southern States that we, of New-York, will not interfere with their rights or disturb their peace, because we regard Slavery as a blessing, we shall not hesitate to brand the shallow trick as it deserves. The people of New-York hold no such opinions. There is not a tenth part of our population who believe, with Mr. O'Conor, that Slavery is a beneficent, just and Christian institution; and we agree perfectly with Dr. Bellows, that it is a shame and an outrage to pretend, even for the sake of the Union, that such are the opinions and sentiments of the North. If they are, why did the North abolish Slavery? If New-York believes in the excellence of the institution, why does it not seek its restoration? Why has no single voice been lifted up within our boundaries for the last fifty years, for the reinstatement of a form of labor, which is thus presented as having so strong a hold upon their judgment and their benevolence? Mr. O'Conor must know, as well as every other intelligent citizen, that the sentiments which he expressed at the Union meeting are not the sentiments of any considerable number of the inhabitants of the Northern States. He knows that any party which should avow them as the basis of its party creed, would be swept from existence the very first time the the people should have a chance to deliver their verdict upon them. Any attempt, therefore, to palm them off upon the South as Northern sentiments—to conciliate Southern power and strengthen the Federal Union on such a basis,—is simply to deceive and mislead the people of the Southern States; and in the exercise of its own judgment, and in the interest of truth and common sense, The Times will denounce it as a flagrant offence against justice and good faith.

The fact is, the Union must be preserved by the truth, if it is to be preserved at all. It cannot be strengthened or cemented by false pretences. The South has a perfect right to know, fully and accurately, what are the sentiments and the intentions of the North upon the subject of Slavery; and then it has to consider what it will do about it, when it does understand them. One thing may be regarded as settled at the outset,—the South must tolerate a very distinct and unequivocal disapproval of Slavery on the part of the North,—or it must go further and fare much worse. It can dissolve the Union ten times over, before it can bring the people of the North to an indorsement of Slavery as an institution which ought to be preserved and fortified. If that is the end it proposes to itself in this new crusade, it may as well stop at the outset. The North does not, and will not, hold or profess to hold any such opinion. It has given the strongest possible proof of its hostility, is abolishing it wherever it had the power. The South may rely that it will insist upon excluding it, wherever it has the right to exercise any such authority.

But, on the other hand, we believe the Southern States may also rely upon this,—that the North will not interfere with Slavery within their limits, or countenance any attempt to invade their rights or disturb their peace. The South has a right to demand this at our hands;—and so far as the Times is concerned, they will find us ready at all times to second that demand. So far as the Union meeting pledged the people of this City to that point,—so far as it went to assure the South that we understand and will respect their rights,—it expressed the public sentiment, and uttered truly the public voice. But when it went beyond that, and attempted to pledge the North to the support of Slavery, *per se*, it falsified the truth of history, and took ground which none but the most subservient of party Presses can even pretend for a moment to regard as expressive of Northern sentiment, or as likely to be sustained by the Northern States.

Victor Hugo and John Brown.

Victor Hugo, of all the exiles of French Democracy the most democratic, has spoken his mind in the matter of John Brown to the whole Republic of the United States. To say this is to say that he has spoken it well, with emphasis with fervor, in that clear and vigorous prose which is the prerogative of great poets. As a piece of literary composition, this voice which comes to us from the Isle of Jersey is highly note-worthy, glittering with antithesis, rising perpetually into a quite dithyrambic grandeur of statement, and full of that effective pathos of the footlights in which the taste of our time so greatly delights, and of which the author of the *Orientales* and *La Legende des Siècles* is an unrivalled master. Of course, our Southern friends will deny even this merit of form to a series of apostrophes twenty times more insulting to their patriarchal institution than the most reckless rhapsodies of a Cheever, or the most biting sarcasms of a Wendell Phillips. They will probably take measures at once to retaliate on the poet as they do on the North, by a decree of non-intercourse. To possess a copy of *Notre Dame de Paris* will doubtless become a capital crime in South Carolina, and the luckless wight who shall be caught hanging upon the pages of *Les Derniers Jours d'un Condamné* in Virginia, will be instantly made to realize the situation which that work so thrillingly describes, and be set to meditating his own speedy demise in a Charlestown cell.

We at the North can afford to deal with the matter more calmly. We shall not affect any cheap and frivolous contempt for the prospective flagellation which Victor Hugo administers to us. The sincere convictions of a man of great genius, who has made his mark deeply in his day and generation, and who professes a sympathy, which his acts have proved, with the fundamental principles of our national institutions, are not to be lightly esteemed, nor met with vulgar scoffs. The picture which Victor Hugo presents to us of himself, "kneeling with tears before the great spangled banner of the New-World, and with clasped hands and profound and filial respect imploring the illustrious American Republic, sister of the French Republic, to see to the safety of the universal moral law, to save John Brown, and demolish the scaffold of the 16th of December," is not to be dismissed with a shallow sneer at its theatrical effulgence. Let us do all justice to Victor Hugo, that we may satisfy ourselves fairly whether Victor Hugo has or has not done justice to us. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*, and Victor Hugo is by no means our enemy. He is a fanatic of liberty, and of liberty as our wildest demagogues understand it. He loves America because he hates Kings. He has just put forth, in the latest, and, in some respects, the most remarkable of his works, his conception of universal history in terms which would have made the heart of Jefferson tingle with delight had that enemy of all antiquities been living to enjoy them. For Victor Hugo all the evil of the world is summed up in the story of sovereigns. He has done his best, in vain, to brand the greatest of living Monarchs as the incarnate evil genius of the nineteenth century; and after failing to fix upon the Emperor of the French, the *sobriquet* of Napoleon the Little, he has devoted himself to proving that the son of Hortense is assuredly a more frail and fearful Beast of Darkness than was dreamt of in the Apocalypse.

When he tells us then that we are committing "a crime surpassing the first fratricide in iniquity," and horrifying the world with the spectacle of "Spartacus slain by Washington," we have every reason to believe that the tale of John Brown's raid may truly strike in this sense the minds of foreign enthusiasts, who build their best hopes of the future of mankind upon us and our success, and who would lament our failure as their own.

What, then, are the facts on which this awful indictment against America is founded?

In part it rests upon that wild and feverish haste with which the trial of Brown was conducted in Virginia. When we urged patience and the forms of a more grave and humane justice upon our Virginian friends, they angrily assailed us as foes of them and their honor. Here is a far-away foreigner, no foe of them and theirs, quite beyond the suspicion of a wish to be sent to Congress from a Republican district in New-York, and beyond the temptation of making money by his opinions of Virginia, who takes these proceedings at Charlestown in an infinitely more intense disgust. Ought not this to show afresh to our friends beyond Mason & Dixon's line, the extreme unwisdom of so managing their justice as to provoke such emotions in the observant mind of the civilized world? Ought it not, at least, to teach them that a desire to see John Brown mercifully dealt with did by no means argue the partisan sectionalism of those who felt it at the North?

So far, then, as this cause of his distress is concerned, we admit that Victor Hugo, loving America, had good reason to lament that an American State should even appear to have been driven by its fears for Slavery into a hot and hasty administration of justice. So far, we cry *peccavimus*; the John Brown, history does us here no credit; on the contrary, sore discredit. It was indeed a bad business badly managed. We accept the tears of the exile of Jerscy. But does this make us criminals worse than Cain? Victor Hugo thinks the Union has murdered a man better than Abel, and that henceforth "the fasces of the splendid Republic will be bound together with the running noose that hung from the gibbet of John Brown;" that we "have preserved our infamy, but sacrificed our glory."

To this the answer is very simple. The Union has not murdered John Brown. Victor Hugo's zeal for American liberty has outrun his knowledge of American institutions. The American Republic, which he invokes, is by no means a sister of the French Republic, which he himself did so much to make impossible. In the American Republic, vested rights are as sacred as Victor Hugo would have personal theories to be. Ours is a liberty which grows by toleration, by the endurance of incongruities which cannot be suddenly removed, without tearing up the nerves and ruining the health of the whole body politic. To Victor Hugo, hating Slavery, nothing seems more simple than that Slavery should be assailed, turned out, beaten to death. Our crime then clearly is, that we do not think with him on this matter. Our crime is the crime of the people of France, who decline to assassinate their Emperor and invoke civil war, because a number of the best of Frenchmen dislike the *régime* of the Tuileries, and despise its courtiers. Victor Hugo cannot forgive them, and he, therefore, cannot forgive us. By a singular chance, the same day, the 2d of December, represents the obstinacy of both nations. It will now be doubly blackened in the poet's calendar. But Napoleon III. reigns, and has made France mightier and happier than she had been for forty years before he reached the throne; and the cause of Freedom in America is assuredly not less advanced this day than it would have been had the Northern States invaded Virginia under the command of President Buchanan, hung Gov. Wise and Mr. Hunter, and raised John Brown to the Presidency. Victor Hugo is a great poet, but he adds a fresh illustration to the old truth, that no prophets are so persistent as those whose prophecies are never fulfilled, and no teachers so strenuous as those whose lessons invariably turn to naught.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pacific Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—LATER FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ETC.

Malloy's Station, Mo., Friday, Dec. 23.

The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates of Dec. 2, arrived at this station at 11½ o'clock on Tuesday night.

The following is the summary of the California news furnished by this mail:

The steamer *Cortez* sailed on the 29th ult. for Panama, taking one hundred and eighteen passengers. On her return she will bring up the mail which was to have left New-York Dec. 5.

Judge Terry, indicted for killing Senator Broderick in a duel, was arraigned on the 28th, to plead in the Court of Sessions of San Francisco. His counsel moved for a transfer of the case to the Fourth District Court, also in San Francisco, which was denied. The case was postponed till the 30th, to give the defendant time to apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* compelling the transfer.

Col. J. W. Parder, an old and much-respected citizen, formerly manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s banking business, died suddenly on the 28th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs.

There were about six hundred thousand dollars in the State Treasury on the 1st.

Snow had fallen to the depth of four feet in the Sierra Nevada Mountains; "notwithstanding which," says the Placerville *Observer*, "we see many persons on foot and horseback, or with trains of pack-mules, pushing on to reach the Horseshoe Mines."

Over three tons of silver ore arriv[illegible] Francisco on the 29th ult.

Encouraging news from Carson Valley continues to be received. New discoveries of gold and silver, and, latterly, of lead, were frequently reported.

Henry Meredith, of Nevada, recently purchased a one-fortieth share in the original Comstock silver mines, for $10,000.

The San Francisco *Standard* says that if the levee is not instantly repaired, that city will be inundated.

The month of November was one of almost continued storms and rains, and has given augury of an unusually wet season.

FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The steamer *Panama* arrived at San Francisco on the 18th, bringing Oregon dates of the 25th ultimo.

A Democratic Convention had been held in Oregon City. Sixteen delegates from eight counties withdrew, leaving eleven counties represented. Those who remained elected Gen. Lane and Judge Deady as delegates to the Charleston Convention, instructing them to vote for Gen. Joe Lane for President. The seceders resolved to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, but elected no delegates.

Oregon papers contain further accounts from the new Similkameen gold mines, representing them as a reality and probably extensive. Gold has been found a hundred miles above the point where it was first discovered. As evidence of the richness of these mines, an account says that the parties discharged from service immediately fitted out at Colville and went there, and soldiers who had not worked more than three or four months exhibited $600 or $800 cash. Already several parties have started for the diggings. From the Dallas Company, about fifty organized at Portland for the same purpose, but there would be no great rush until Spring.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer *La Bouchere* arrived on the 28th from Victoria, bringing 154 passengers and dates of the 23d ult.

On the 22d a steamer arrived at Victoria from New-Westminster, with about $100,000 in gold and 175 passengers. The passengers gave a flattering account of the Upper Fraser's River diggings, but the prospect of a severe Winter was causing the entire abandonment of that region till next Spring. Lower Fraser's River was free of ice, and the miners were disposed to stay during the Winter. About 1,500 miners remain at the Vancouver diggings. The general impression at Fraser's River was, that there would be an immigration of 10,000 into British Columbia by the close of March, but there does not appear any good foundation for these extravagant expectations.

Major Downie was on his way down from the upper Fraser River region by the Lillivet trail and Port Douglass. There were reports of his having made some valuable geographical discoveries on his journey from the coast to Fort Alexander, among which were a chain of lakes extending along the route one hundred and fifty miles, so that steamers drawing twelve inches of water can navigate a distance of 100 miles further than steamers drawing four feet, which latter run on Senas river, and a practicable portage of forty miles will then reach Fort Alexander. These reports are looked upon at Victoria as important—as, if true, the upper mining districts will be much more accessible than heretofore, being brought almost within water communication of Victoria.

Numerous buildings of wood and brick were being erected at Victoria, and real estate was said to be rising. The papers contain not a word bearing on the late San Juan difficulty.

COMMERCIAL.

Only a light trade was doing, and no large operations were ventured upon. Candles were weaker, and without buyers at over 20c. Coal very firm. Coffee unchanged. Pig Iron sells at about $32 50 from the ship. Nails dull. Oils quiet. Provisions moving in quantities without improvement. Twelve hundred firkins of old Butter were sold at auction yesterday at 12½c. Shipments *vid* the Isthmus were affecting the market unfavorably, as the calculations of the quantities coming were at fault. Lard in tins was worth 12c.@13c. Small lots of Pork were selling at $18 ₱ bbl., and $10 for half bbls.; prime at $14 50; bagged Hams, $11@$11 50, and patent covers very dull. Bacon, $12. Rice quiet and unchanged. Raw Sugar heavy, with limited sales at former rates; Eastern crushed weak. French Brandies nominally firmer; Domestic Spirits move moderately at 45c.@46c.; Brandy, 38c.@4c.; low-proof Whisky, 37½c.@38c.; pure Spirits, 65c.@67½c.; Alcohol in barrels and Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy. Teas without animation. Cask Claret still ruling high.

Arrived, Nov. 29, steamer *Uncle Sam* from Panama. Sailed, Nov. 30, ship *Grey Feather* for Valparaiso.

The Pike's Peak Express.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 23.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived here this morning, with $10,000 in gold dust.

The advices from Denver City are to the 14th inst.

Both branches of the Legislature had adjourned, after perfecting a code of laws for the government of Jefferson Territory. An extra session is to be held on the 23d of January.

Elections are to be held in all the counties on the first Monday in January for the election of local officers, and a general organization under the new order of things.

Utah advices to the 1st inst. are also received by this arrival, but there is no news from that [illegible] of general interest.

Meeting of Americans, Whig and Union Delegates.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 23—10 P. M.

Delegates fully representing the American, Whig and Union Parties, met here, this evening, when, after some discussion, of a conversational character, the following resolution was adopted:

That the Chairman of this meeting be empowered and requested, in conjunction with the Chairman of the National Central American Committee, and the Chairman of the Whig and National Committee, to call a National Union Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency, and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and to issue an address, if it shall seem expedient to them so to do, to the people of the United States, suggesting the mode of electing delegates to the said Convention, and setting forth the reasons, which make the present Union movement indispensable to the perpetuity of the Government. The meeting was harmonious and unanimous in its action.

Sixty to Eighty Persons in a Perilous Position.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 23.

The steamer *Diligent*, from Alton, is aground on the Chain, ten miles above this city. Sixty to eighty persons are on board of her without provisions, and the ice prevents any communication being had with the shore. Strong efforts are making to keep them from starving.

The Mammoth Cannon for Government.

Pittsburg, Friday, Dec. 23.

A monster cannon, for the Government, was cast this morning at the Fort Pitt Foundry, under the superintendence of Lieut. Rodman, and was a complete success. It weighs over thirty-five tons, and is called the "Floyd."

Murder at Sea.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 23.

Wm. Harris, steward of the ship *Said Ben Sultan*, has been convicted in the United States District Court, at Salem, of the murder of Capt. Edwards, a passenger, on the voyage home.

Fire at Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., Friday Dec. 23.

Luther Rolls' carriage establishment in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. A number of carriages and buggies were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is insured in the Southern Mutual Company.

Adjournment of the Court of Appeals.

Albany, Friday, Dec. 23.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-night. In the case of Stephen Clark against the City of New-York, in which judgment had been rendered in favor of Clark for $120,000, a new trial is ordered.

The War Steamer Narragansett.

Norfolk, Friday, Dec. 23.

The war steamer *Narragansett* went on another trial trip to-day.

Execution of a Wife Murderer.

Harrisburgh, Pa., Friday, Dec. 23.

Hulsinger, the negro convicted some time since of the murder of his wife, was executed this morning.

W. H. Gibson Admitted to Bail.

Columbus, O., Friday, Dec. 23.

W. H. Gibson has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, to appear before the Court 25th January, when a motion for a new trial will be argued.

The Schooner Samuel Chase.

Norfolk, Friday, Dec. 23.

The schooner *Samuel Chase*, of New-York, wrecked at Rogers Island, will prove nearly a total loss.

Trade of Baltimore.

Baltimore, Friday, Dec. 23.

Exports of the week	$160,988
Increase over same week last year	30,132
Imports of the week	196,105
Decrease as compared with corresponding week last year	97,372

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 23.

Cotton steady; sales to-day 11,500 bales at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Middling; sales of the week 61,500 bales. Receipts last week 100,000 bales, against 77,000 in the corresponding week last year. Exports, 91,000 bales; total exports up to this time, 617,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 200,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 221,000 bales. Stock at New-Orleans, 464,000 bales. Sugar dull and declined ½c., at 6¾c.@7¾c. Eastern Hay $23 ₱ ton. Copper closed firm at 10¾c.@11¾c.; sales of the week, 14,000 bags. Imports, 17,000 bags. Stock at the port 68,000 bags, against 46,000 the same time last year.

Philadelphia, Friday, Dec. 23.

Flour steady; superfine, $5 37½@$5 50. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bushels red at $1 32@$1 34; white, $1 40@$1 50. Corn lower; sales 4,000 bushels new yellow, at 80c.@81c.; old, 92c. Whisky firm, at 26½c.@27½c. Exports of the week, $46,750; increase over same week last year, $24,000. Imports of the week, $117,000; decrease as compared with same week last year, $2,450.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of Warner, Peck & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

Merry-making—Knickerbocker.—"Irving Memorial," containing a steel-plate engraving, a Christmas Letter by Mr. Irving, lithographed, Sunnyside illustrated, numerous Letters, Anecdotes, Reminiscences, &c., all in the January KNICKERBOCKER, in addition to the best Stories, Sketches and Poems of the month, by Hon. George Bancroft, Tuckerman, &c. Price 25c. For sale everywhere. KNICKERBOCKER for 1860 and "Merry-Making," a large new line Engraving and Splendid Christmas Present, only $3.

JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SHLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Travelling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c. Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

For the Holidays.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
Will be found the largest and most beautiful assortment of confections for the Holidays in the City. Fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees, beautiful in design and endless in variety. A large and splendid assortment of fancy boxes, French mottoes, &c., &c. Also, boned turkeys, chicken salad, pickled oysters, calves foot jelly, Charlotte Russe, and all seasonable articles ready or furnished to order for New-Year's tables.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, who, as apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal drug gists.—*Boston Journal

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 663. Dec. 23, 1859.

41, 31, 67, 56, 55, 9, 37, 49, 74, 47, 20, 75, 30, 40.

Class No. 664. Dec. 23, 1859.

4, 20, 5, 50, 11, 39, 72, 56, 64, 13, 47, 31, 36, 45.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 23, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

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405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs. 405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

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FINE LONDON WATCHES
FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES,
or for
POCKET TIME PIECES.
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
AT FACTORY PRICES,
25 PER CENT. LOWER
THAN RETAIL STORE PRICES.
D. C. PEACOCK, London,
represented by
DAVID RAIT,
NO. 405 BROADWAY.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by the most celebrated makers of
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.

Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT PRICES VERY LOW.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN THE
FINE ARTS.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., late of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York,
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, affording AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE MET WITH to supply at almost NOMINAL PRICES articles now recognized as a necessity in every family of taste.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Successor.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?

Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.

We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50.
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD-STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL, DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE, HAIR, CORNELIAN, ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS.
ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles.
Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS, Rich Patterns.
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LADIES' GOLD WATCHES

At bargains. The subscriber has received two invoices of Ladies' Gold WATCHES, with orders to sell them for cash at extremely low prices, and he is now selling them at full TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

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Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE,

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Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY SILVER-PLATED WARE,
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BRIDAL GIFTS,
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Coffee and Tea Urns from $3 to $25		Casters from $3 to $15	
Tea Sets from	7 to 40	Cake Baskets	4 to 8
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Also, Children's Cups in great variety, Forks, Spoons, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Butter Dishes, Breakfast Casters, &c.

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HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
With Manual of Directions for Family use.
It costs but $4 or $5, and will be a source of relief and comfort for years. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
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AT ONE O'CLOCK.
OUT TO-DAY,
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FOR JANUARY 7,
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It is printed from NEW TYPE,
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Prominent among which are the opening chapters of
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whose world-renowned pictures of the World as it is—and particularly his powerful novels of life in the great City—have proved him to be the ablest of American romancers.

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THE LEDGER FOR THE NEW YEAR.—The NEW-YORK LEDGER for Jan. 7, 1860, (to be ready on Monday morning,) will contain the first installment of a new Story, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., entitled

WOLFGANG;
OR,
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
A Story of the Wild Coast.

This tale is, as the reader will doubtless understand from its title, a Story of the Sea and Shore. Mr. Cobb loves a life on the ocean wave, and is at home on the rolling deep. His Sea Stories are always admirable, and "WOLFGANG" is one of his very best.

The LEDGER for Jan. 7, 1860, also contains more of the thrilling stories of the "CASTLE DE CRESSY," and "THE RED RANGER."

Also,

MISS JELLABY'S MATCH—An account of the way in which a gossiping, mischief-making Old Maid got "come up with" and extinguished.

Also,

THE SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH—A thrilling and beautiful story of Love and Genius, Despair and Triumph. By ANNA CORA RITCHIE.

Also,

A DUEL EXTRAORDINARY Between a Captain of Texas Rangers and a Mexican Major of Lancers.

Also,

THE PLEDGE REDEEMED. Illustrated. By MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON. A Weird Story, Not to be Read at Midnight in a Lonely Churchyard.

Also,

LIZZIE LEE'S LOCKET—A beautiful and illustrated Christmas Poem, which tells what happened one cold stormy Christmas Eve,

"When old Lizzie Lee—a maiden of 60—
With her toes
Almost froze,
Sat growling, and groaning, and rocking her ricketty
Bones in a chair
She had rocked in for many and many a year,
And never ceased grumbling
Till Old Nick—
With his pack
On his back—
Mighty quick
Down the chimney came tumbling."

Also, the following Poems:

WELCOME HOME. By Gen. MORRIS.

MY MARY. By ALICE CARY.

OLD LETTERS—(a Humorous Poem.) By JOHN G. SAXE.

1859, 1860. By WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

WINE—(in which the subject is treated, and not the Reader.) By THOS. DUNN ENGLISH.

A NIGHT SCENE. By GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

OUR BABY. By Mrs. SIGOURNEY.

Also,

APPLE-PIE. By "One who keeps his Eyes and Ears open," and also his mouth, when "Apple-Pie" is around.

Also,

GIVE IT UP—A Sketch by FANNY FERN, in which she gives the "horrid men" a "piece of her mind" on a subject that is just now attracting much attention from the public.

In addition to all these good things, THE LEDGER contains its usual variety of Editorials, Sketches, Wit and Wisdom, Current Items, Answers to Correspondents, &c., &c., &c.

THE INDEPENDENT,

Of this week, contains a communication from each of its special contributors, as follows:

A SERMON,
By Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
A POEM,
By JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Entitled BROWN OF OSSAWATOMIE.
An article by REV. DR. CHEEVER,
On "BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS."
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
On FREEDOM IN FLORENCE.

Also—EDITORIALS:

WAS CHRIST A MAN?
A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.
THE STRIDES OF DESPOTISM.
LIGHT FROM THE SOUTH.
MORE TALK OF BOOKS.
HUMBOLDT ON THE SABBATH.

MISCELLANEOUS:

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE
And MINISTERIAL CHURCH REGISTER.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE
AND GENERAL NEWS.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
A LETTER FROM OUR ITALIAN AND WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.
PICTURES IN NEW-YORK.

FAMILY READING:

A LEGEND FOR CHRISTMAS DAY,
DR. TAYLOR on PREACHING.
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"Of grave truth and sequel prophecy,"

has selected certain well-known passages as texts from which to select a series of graceful poetical satires. We have no idea who the author is, but the keen appreciation of human nature and the ely wit displayed would do no discredit to Lowell. To those of our readers who wish to give at Christmas a cheap, but tasteful token of remembrance, which has also a real value, we recommend them to invest in this last offspring of dear old Madame Goose.

From the Evening Post.

In this clever volume, Mother Goose's Melodies, the lyrics dear now and always to the heart of childhood—are followed by poems, lively, satirical plaintive, in fact of every mood, showing that her wisdom of babes is by no means foolishness for grown folks, but entertainment always, and sometimes instruction, homely wit, grave truth, and not unseldom a secret beauty.

The book is an exceedingly clever one, and whoever buys Mother Goose hereafter for the little folks should put in his pocket, also, Mother Goose for Grown Folks, to read after they have been put to bed.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

To every age this little book adapts itself; here are the original melodies for the children, with their never-fading charms, and accompanying each are appropriate rhymes for the "Grown Folks," of wonderful beauty, wit, reason and sentiment. A New-York critic, in speaking of the book, says that Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier have expressed great admiration for it, and a Boston writer asserts that some of the ideas and expressions contained therein are worthy of these, our greatest poets. As a specimen of the character and style of the book the following is selected:

A twister in twisting would twist him a twist,
And twisting his twists, seven twists he doth twist;
If one twist in twisting, untwists from the twist,
The twist, untwisting, untwists the twist.

A ravelled rainbow overhead
Lets down to life its varying thread:
Love's blue—joy's gold—and fair between,
Hope's shifting light

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, 3,469 bbls. Flour, 260 bbls. Corn Meal, 30,462 bush. Corn, 420 bush. Barley, 4,130 bush. Oats, 4,394 pkgs. Provisions and 41 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of small lots at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 31½@$5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,200 lbs. American Yellow, at 35c.@36c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine continue in request at full rates. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COFFEE—Red has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 4,051 bags, part at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 87 bags Ariage Leguayra on private terms; 40 bags St. Domingo at 11¾c., and 11 bags Stained do. at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in request in part, at 23c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, yet steady. Sales, 2,000 bales, mainly *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., and other grades in proportion.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been unimportant. Prices have not varied much.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in demand, chiefly at from $3 44½@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, and prices of desirable lots have advanced 5c. @ 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of 12,500 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to good superfine State, at $5 05@$5 15; extra State at $5 25@$5 40, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 05@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 25@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 30@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 60 @ $5 00
Superfine State	5 05 @ 5 15
Extra State	5 25 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05 @ 5 20
Extra Wisconsin	5 25 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30 @ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 60 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40 @ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 45 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in demand at uniform figures. Sales, to-day, 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is salable and steady; sales have been made of 320 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour commands at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, $4 00 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet. Parties continue to disagree about prices. No important sales reliably reported. A boat load of Milwaukee Club was represented as having been sold on private terms. Corn has been freely offered and purchased at easier prices. Sales 35,000 bushels, at 83c.@87½c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and 85c. for new white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley have been in moderate request at former rates. Oats are inactive, including Canada at 46c.@46½c.; Western at 45½c.@46c.; State at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@45c., and Southern at 40c.@43c., ₱ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "Early in the week, a very limited inquiry prevailed for State and Western Flour, prices of which steadily favored buyers. Within a few days, the demand has been somewhat brisker, partly for export; and the market for low and medium qualities has improved, closing with an upward tendency. The principal holders are not eager to sell, and are not disposed to make any concessions, even to purchasers of large lots. The receipts during the week have been very light, insufficient to satisfy the wants of buyers. This circumstance has helped to increase the confidence of sellers. Southern Flour has been more freely offered than it has been sought after, yet the changes in prices have not been very important. Canada Flour has been in request, and with a small stock available, prices have been well supported. The week's sales of Wheat Flour add up 60,600 bbls. Holders of Wheat have been very firm throughout the week, and have generally refused to make any material reduction in the asking prices. Buyers have not been disposed to pay these, as they have been anticipating a reduction in the market favorable to their interest. Hence, business has been seriously restricted. The receipts of Wheat have been very moderate, and have been mainly from Southern ports. The light sales reported below, and comprising all effected within the week, have been made at full rates for desirable lots. The market closed yesterday quietly, yet firmly. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been 45,000 bushels. Corn has arrived much more freely, chiefly coastwise, from the South. The demand has not been active. Holders have pressed their supplies on the market. Prices have declined materially, closing with a downward tendency."

HIDES—An active inquiry has been experienced from the trade, and the sales amount to about 50,000, at a slight advance over last week's rates. The market closes firmly, with but few importers offering their stocks, as they prefer to hold them over until Spring. The improvement in the Leather trade has helped to induce buyers to operate freely. The principal sales have been: 14,600 Buenos Ayres, at 23c., 6, 7 and 8 months; 4,200 Tampico, at 20c., 6 months; 4,000 Central America, at 19c., 6 months; 3,700 Porto Cabello, part at 19c., 6 months; 2,100 St. Domingo, part at 14½c., 6 months; 1,500 Vera Cruz, at 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Mexican, at 19c., 6 months.

HOPS—Have been in request at steady rates. New, 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Transactions have been unimportant. Prices have not varied materially.

LEATHER—Eastern dealers and manufacturers have purchased freely this week, and prices have advanced about 1c. ₱ lb. The stock has been much reduced.

LEAD—Has been less sought after at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 185 bbls., new crop New-Orleans at 52c.@56c., the latter—an extreme rate—for very superior, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is inactive, including common, at $1 55@$1 57½; strained at $1 60@$1 62½, and No. 2 at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. Spirits Turpentine has been freely dealt in, chiefly at from 44½c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have attracted less attention, to-day, at essentially unaltered prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand at rising prices; sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 12½@$16 20 for Mess, and $11 62½@$11 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in request,—mainly at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inquired for at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is abundant and depressed; sales 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has attracted more attention, and sales have been made of 800 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 15c.@23c. for State; and 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese sells at 8¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 100 tcs. at $3 50@$4 25, chiefly at $4, ₱ 100 lbs

SUGARS—Have been quiet to day, sales having been confined to 160 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 300 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction,) at 7¾c.@8¾c.; 30 hhds. Melado and 500 boxes Havana on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather limited request. Sales have been made since Tuesday last, of 53 hhds. Kentucky at 6¾c.@11c.; 44 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@8c.; 110 bales Havana at 28c.@38c.; with 580 bales Cuba and 96 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. at 26½c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 100 bbls. Pork at 3s.; 500 tierces Beef at 3s 9d.; and 50 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London, 50 tierces Pork at 5s. 6d.; 200 bbls. do. on private terms; 50 casks Rice and 5 tons Cloverseed at 25s.; and 400 boxes Cheese, 40s.

THE POPE TO BE PRAYED FOR.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has issued a pastoral letter, ordering public prayers that the Pope may be relieved from the distresses which environ him. The efforts of the people of Italy are alluded to in the following fashion:

In hearing the news of the peace concluded at Villafranca between the Emperors of France and Austria, we conceived the pleasing hope that calm would be restored to the Papal States and that all fears for the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff were at an end. But the tidings which reach us every week from Italy apprise us that the storm raised against the august successor of Peter far from calming, becomes day by day more fierce and menacing. Already has one important part of his States rejected his authority; and it is to be feared that the spirit of insubordination and revolt, fanned by the enemies of religion, will communicate itself to the Provinces which have, as yet, remained faithful.

It is not necessary to inform you N. T. C. F., what is the aim of the enemies of all authority; it is evident that it is not the temporal power of the sovereign that they chiefly menace, it is the dignity of the Pontiff that they would fain pull down; it is his spiritual power that they desire to overthrow, because it restrains their detestable ambition, and imposes an obstacle to the progress of error and impiety. They know that the temporal power is serviceable to the Chief of the Church to assure his independence, and thus to enable him more efficaciously to fulfill his divine mission. This is why they strive to wrest from him those possessions which for many centuries he has held, and which are guaranteed to him by many numerous and incontestable titles.

MARRIAGE.—EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, married or contemplating marriage, male or female, inclosing a return stamp and their address, will receive by return post an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address H. S. H., Station A, Spring-st., New-York.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS, SHOT BY DUKE OF Cambridge, for sale by ALEX. BIRNIE, English hares, pheasants, mutton, beef, bacon; Stilton, Cheddar, Gloster and Derby cheese; Yarmouth bloaters, English Filberts, Scotch Lochfine herring, ling, oatmeal, peasmeal, turkeys, &c. RICHARDSON & MOLEOD, No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl.

BROOKLYN PLYMOUTH CHURCH—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.—All the pews in this church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 3 commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-sixth anniversary of the Sabbath School of Sunday Dutch Church, and No. 1 of the New-York Sunday School Union, will be celebrated in the Church, corner of 8th-av. and 21st-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON. The services will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. MACAULEY: an address will be delivered by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.; hymns appropriate to the occasion will be sung by the children; a collection will be taken. Exercises to begin at 3 o'clock.

TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. ELDRIDGE G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. A Christmas sermon. Subject—*The Nature and Issues of Christ-work.* In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the first of a series of discourses on the Representative Characters in the Old Testament. Subject—*Eve the Deceived.*

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Juvenile Missionary Association of Sunday-School No. 146, will be held in the Presbyterian Church in 1st-st, on SABBATH evening, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock. Revs. Dr. R. THOMPSON, WALTER CLARKE, J. H. BURTIS, and others, will be present, and address the Association. Friends of Sabbath-schools are cordially invited to be present. Singing by the children.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Associations connected with the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will be holden in that church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. C. C. GOSS, Sunday-School Missionary for Nebraska, & singing by the children. All those who are or ought to be interested in Sunday-Schools are invited to attend.

EAST FORTIETH-STREET.—THE SECOND Anniversary of the Sunday Schools connected with Rev. Mr. Bailey's congregation will be held at the Hall No. 132 East 40th-st., near the 3d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, of the Van Norman Institute; by Rev. W. P. ALEXANDER, of the Sandwich Islands' Mission, and by other gentlemen, as the time will allow.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the great Hall, SUNDAY, Dec. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon specially to young men, who are invited to bring their friends. Subject—*Christ the Messiah.* Rev. N. MURRAY, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M. A Society of professional singers will lead the congregation, day and evening.

REV. DR. MCMENAMY, AND THE FRIENDS of truth, including recent converts from Romanism, will meet in public conference the advocates of Romish doctrines, rites and ceremonies, in the new Metropolitan assembly rooms No. 178 Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. No change of place of meeting at present. All are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. J. H. HOPKINS, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW (Christmas) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services. 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The Fourth Anniversary of the Sunday School of the Memorial Church will be held in the church, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE FORSYTH-ST. Methodist Episcopal Church, near Division-st., will give an Anniversary Exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. The exercises will consist of addresses, dialogues, solos and choruses—all by the children. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

THE PROPHECY OF JOHN ITS OWN INTERPRETER.—A Lecture will be delivered by Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, proving the Revelations of John to be double prophecy, which, to a great extent, interprets itself. Chart and Key posted on remitting 10 cents for each to the Lecturer, *post restante.*

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. MCELLELAND, Pastor, will preach as usual in the above Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, Dec. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

MARKET STREET SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY (with Mission School No. 190) will take place TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in Market-street Church. Speeches by Rev. Mr. GOSS, of Kansas, RALPH WELLS, Esq., and Rev. T. L. CUTLER.

THE REV. JOSEPHS. ANDERSON WILL preach in the "Chapel of the Home for the Friendless," No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on NEXT and succeeding SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. And at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., in his church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth-sts.

THE "AMERICAN MISSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS," which was commenced on last Sunday in the Chapel in 11th-st., near 4th-av., will be continued EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., and a conference meeting EVERY THURSDAY EVENING at the same place at the same hour.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service (CHRISTMAS DAY) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. In the AFTERNOON there will be prayers an address, bread distributed to the poor, a Christmas Tree and presents to the children. No service in the EVENING.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf Mutes at 3 P. M.; for others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. A. SPENCER, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. J. J. SLOCUM WILL PREACH IN the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec 25, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the above church three times every Sabbath. Sunday-school Anniversary, next Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 1, 1860, at 3 o'clock.

REV. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH AN "Advent sermon" TO-MORROW MORNING, at Union Chapel, corner Broadway and 39th-st. The EVENING discourse, at 7 P. M., will be upon the *Recent progress and near approach of the Reign of Christ on earth.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER OF Broadway and 34th-st.—A discourse will be preached in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, by the Rev. I. P. STORRS, of Brooklyn, on *Righteousness, the Condition of National Tranquility.*

COOPER INSTITUTE, HALL NO. 24.—Preaching by Elder D. J. ROBINSON. Subject next SABBATH, A. M.—*The Returning Prodigal.* P. M., 3 o'clock—*Christ's Advent brings the highest glory to God and the greatest good to man.* Seats free.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION IN THE GERMAN STYLE—By the Sunday School of the German Methodist Church, Wyckoff-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, at 6½ o'clock. Admittance free. Exercises in both the German and English languages.

REV. DR. CHAUNCEY, RECTOR OF ST. James', Yorkville, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, TO-MORROW EVENING. The quarterly collection for the mission will be taken up.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SABBATH SCHOOL No. 135, connected with the Chapel of the Broome-st. Reformed Dutch Church, northwest corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., will take place on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by the Pastor and others.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clare-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Christ's Oneness with God.*

IN THE NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., the Pastor, Rev. L. H. VAN DORIN, is expected to preach a Christmas sermon in the MORNING and at NIGHT, 7 o'clock, commence a series of lectures to young people.

APPRECIATE THE UNION, AND LIKEwise fail not to hear Rev. J. P. NEWMAN deliver his popular lecture on *Washington* SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, at the Allen-st. M. E. Church. Go early.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON THIRTY-Fourth-st.—The pastor, Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, will preach TO-MORROW. Subject in the morning—*The Birth of Christ*; and in the evening—*Christ the Power of God and the Wisdom of God.*

THERE WILL BE DIVINE WORSHIP on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Temple Emanuel, on 12th-st. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ADLER. Subject—*The present Deplorable Condition of the Israelites of Morocco.*

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, D. D., of Syracuse, will preach in this church, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening to Young Men. A welcome to all who will come.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—FLEET-ST., BEtween Hudson-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Rev. THOMAS G. CARVER, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square.—Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Babe at Bethlehem.* And at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Judgment Day.* Seats free

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH TOMORROW MORNING and EVENING, in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st. In the evening the second lecture in the series on *The Young Men of the Bible* will be delivered. Seats free.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st.—Rev O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Services SUNDAYS, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH, FIFTH-AV. and 21st-st.—A sermon to the young will be preached by Rev. Dr. Macauley, TO MORROW evening. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. VANKLEECK will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 25. Morning, 10½; evening, 7½ o'clock.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Christian Era.*

MIRACLES.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, 29th-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. M. GAHAM, Pastor, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Rev. J. A. MCKEAN, of Philadelphia, will preach TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EARLY SERVICE CHRISTMAS MORNING, at the Free Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway, New York, at 6½ A. M.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. HOLDICH will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. There will be preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS OFFERING.—S. S. SNOW, PASTOR of the Second-avenue Church, will present the pure Word of God in reference to the impending crash of the nations of the world, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon—*Do the Holy Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Eternal Sin and Suffering?* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON, PASTOR OF THE Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., will preach in said place TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH—On Berean Hill.—Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Yonkers, will preach at "Union Hall," corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH, Dec. 25. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

LECTURE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS AND MEDICAL MEN.—Rev. Dr. HAGUE will deliver the sixth lecture of the above course TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Baptist Church, Lexington-av., corner East 30th-st.

CHRISTMAS SERMON—AT THE BLEECKER-St. Universalist Church, corner of Downing, a Sermon appropriate to Christmas will be given, by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. MORNING services at 10½ A. M.

SAMUEL J. SNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 25th. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject—*The Birth of Hope.* Evening subject—*Union Now and Forever.*

GOD WILLING, THE PASTOR, HUGH H. BLAIR, will deliver a discourse in the Charles-st. Church TO-MORROW EVENING, on *The Present Crisis in our National Affairs.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

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LECTURES.

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DR. SOLGER
will deliver a course of six lectures on the above subject, being in substance a repetition of the course he is at present engaged in delivering before the Lowell Institute at Boston, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., to be followed every Thursday and Tuesday, at Clinton Hall, Lecture-room No. 8.
Tickets for the course $3, to be had at Shephard's, No. 397 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; and Nathan Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st.
HORACE WEBSTER, LEOPOLD BIERWITH, H. J. RAYMOND, R. A. WITTHAUS, C. L. BRACE, FRIEDRICH KAPP, O. B. FROTHINGHAM, CHAS. KING, ALFRED BELMONT, GEORGE BANCROFT, WM. AUFERMANN, H. W. BELLOWS, WM. LOEWE, AARON FRANK.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER HIS Celebrated Lecture on Washington in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1859, at 7½ P. M., for the benefit of the Simpson Mission Sunday School. Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents. To be had at the door.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER A Lecture in the Allen-st. M. E. Church on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Martin Luther and the stirring times of the Reformation.* Tickets of admission 25 cents, children 10 cents, to be had at the door.

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Orders packed and delivered in City and country with promptness.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!
The Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory. Established 1806.
RIDLEY & CO. are prepared to furnish a superior quality of CANDY AND SUGAR PLUMS, for which they have attained a world-wide reputation. All articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE and free from the admixture of foreign matter and deleterious substances. Cornets, cornucopias, sacs, &c., &c., suitable for Holiday Presents.
RIDLEY & CO.,
corner Chambers and Hudson sts.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A CARD.
The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSE PARTOUTS, WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most recherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 620 Broadway.

A HOLIDAY TABLE WILL NOT BE COMplete without a supply of MCKNIGHT'S MALT WINE.
A superb beverage,
Exhilarating tonic,
Combining food and a quencher of thirst.
Superior to any imported ale, at half the cost put up in st

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 187 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,
AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.
The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, bordering on Lake Wingaboppog, which is well stocked with trout; 43 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. WEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 390 BROOME-st., corner of Mulberry; also the dwelling part of No. 382 Broome-st.; also No. 5 West Baltic-st., near Court, Brooklyn, with range, gas, bath and heaters. Inquire of or address M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY PORTLAND stone house, No. 57 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18 feet 9 inches wide by 45 feet deep. Will be leased for a term of years, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 80 West 45th-st., or to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 109 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 3 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 36 BEACH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 208 West-st., up stairs.

SLAUGHTER AND PACKING HOUSE TO LET.—The well-known premises in 18th-st., New-York, formerly occupied by Van Brunt & Watrous. Also, the smoke-house and store, No. 200 Chambers-st. Will be let separate or together. For particulars inquire of ELY HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., and GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, No. 200 Chambers-st., assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—NO. 42 John-st.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

I WANT, FOR A FIRST-RATE TENANT immediately, a three or four story high stoop house, located between Lexington and 6th avs., 14th and 30th sts.; will pay from $750 to $1 000 rent; will pay $10 for such a house. Also, a house below 14th-st., at a rent of $1,500 to $1,800. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN wanted by a gentleman with a small family, consisting of his wife and one child. Location in vicinity of Clinton-av. preferred. Address, immediately, Box No. 2,369 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—IN THE CITY A SMALL house or suitable apartments for a small family, about seven rooms; rent $300 to $400. Possession wanted immediately. Address A. B. HOUSE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain very desirable rooms in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE AND single; house first-class and recently opened; those desiring home comforts will call at No. 1,062 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—AT NO. 143 EAST 12TH-ST., ONE door from 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKlyn, having a large well-furnished room, will take two single gentlemen, with partial board and dinner on Sundays. The house is modern built, central, and convenient to the ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, A. GALLOWAY, Box 212 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen, and a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with large, comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferries; house modern and in a fine location. No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can find excellent board and a pleasant room, with a private family, three to five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. ferry; references given and required. Apply at No. 66 State-st., between Garden and Henry sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SQUARE rooms, on the third floor, to let with board, to single gentlemen, or to gentlemen and their wives, at No. 188½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, &c., and is very pleasantly located; can be let separately or together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family (none but such need apply) by a young gentleman and wife. Situation between 3d and 6th avs. and above Union square. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,919 Post-office.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let, in a first-class house on Lexington-av., to gentlemen only, in a strictly private family, where a liberal table is given; gentlemen willing to appreciate such quarters are invited to call at my office. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant hall bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—TWO FURNISHED LODGING-ROOMS, in a quiet, nice house, near 6th-av.; a good central location; will be let to one or two gentlemen for the Winter, at a moderate price. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN A SMALL FAMILY—Large and handsome rooms, with a good table; location very healthy and convenient to all parts of the City, at No. 4 8th-av., Abingdon-square.

TO RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, JUST vacated, at 37 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as regular waitress in a private family, who can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST GERman young woman, as general housekeeper; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND STRICT temperance man, a situation as waiter in a good moral family. The advertiser can come highly recommended. Call or address S. R., No. 845 Broadway, this day and Monday.

TO MERCANTILE AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.—Situation wanted for a well educated youth, who is an excellent writer and quick at figures; has had two years' experience in a first-class house. The best of reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 730 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOT, at HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CARRIAGE warehouse. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house. One who has a cash or short time trade. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENGRAVED STEEL PLATE, BOOK-size, representing two sailors hunting a camel, left in a Knickerbocker stage on Wednesday afternoon. Whoever will return the same to the subscribers, at No. 46 Walker-st., will be suitably rewarded. W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, EITHER when leaving a carriage or in the entrance of the Academy of Music, the centre piece of a coral bracelet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE. M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,
Will offer on SATURDAY, Dec. 24,
At 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 66 Cedar-st.,
A most extensive catalogue of
STEREOSCOPIC STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,
elegantly framed passe partouts; also an invoice of French bronze clocks, all especially suited for holiday presents.
The STEREOSCOPIC Pictures embrace foreign and American scenery, groups, statuary, historical pieces &c. Plain, colored and illuminated stereoscopic cases, for single views; also for 10, 15, 25, 50 and 100 views, in rosewood and morocco.
Passe partouts, in rich frames, of embossed family groups, an entirely new article. Game, birds, flowers, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
F. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, as above, THIS DAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M., at their salesrooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as
RUSSIAN SEAL, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN,
CLOAKS,
CAPES, HALF CAPES,
VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS,
Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.
Also
FANCY ROBES,
Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
500 lots French and German Fancy Goods and Toys, in lots to suit all buyers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of elegant fancy goods, consisting of artistic bronzes, elegant decorated China dinner and tea sets, mantel vases, colognes, ink stands, &c. Rich inlaid papier-mache goods, viz: Writing-desks, tables, folios, work-boxes, cigar-cases, &c. Also, a large and splendid variety of rich silver plated ware, consisting of tea and coffee sets, liqueur stands, tea urns, oyster and butter dishes, cake and card baskets, casters, mugs, goblets, &c. Also elegant bronze, marble and ormolu clocks, a fine assortment of real Parian ware of the most exquisite designs, together with a great variety of fancy goods. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF FANCY AND USEFUL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Suitable for family presents, with an invoice of fine jewelry, at auction, by
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
At No. 834 Broadway, near Spring-st.,
Fine tea trays, ivory table cutlery, plated tea-sets, waiters, forks, spoons, urns, swing kettles castors, cake baskets, morocco cases, nut picks and crackers, butter knives, &c. Fire sets, bronze swing kettles, elegant iron jewel safe, carved wood bread plates, gold breastpins, rings, chains, cardrops, lockets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., magnificent diamonds and other jewelry, watches, &c. Consignees direct, and to be sold without reserve, being one of the largest and finest assortments ever offered at auction in this City, and particularly adapted for Holiday presents, consisting of elegant diamond-work, coral, garnet, carbuncle, turquoise, Florentine and Roman mosaic, lavas, cameo, enamels, and other precious stones, in bracelets, necklaces, brooches, earrings, studs, buttons, &c., in fact, every variety, all of the most modern, desirable, and latest designs and costly description. Also, an elegant assortment of all gold work in various forms, as chatelains, chains, &c.
Also, a splendid assortment of diamond inlaid and enameled watches for ladies, of the finest descriptions, just received from the best European makers, all of which will be sold without reserve, offering an unusual opportunity to purchase, as every article is guaranteed by us as per catalogue. Ready for exhibition the day previous to sale.
Also, by order of the executrix of Chas. Brumley, deceased, the balance of his stock of jewelry, &c., left uncalled for at the previous sale.
Also, one of Herring's fire-proof safes, lined with chilled iron, inside door, Jones' permutation lock, powder-proof, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood suites, in haircloth and brocatel; mahogany hat stands, mahogany dressing bureaus, lounges in brocatelle, couches, rosewood pier and centre tables, elegant gilt frame pier mirrors, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, ottomans, mahogany secretary and bookcase, rosewood 7-octave piano with pearl inlaid keys, marble slab and brackets, oak and mahogany extension dining table, vases richly painted and gilt, window shades, stair rods, kitchen and glass ware, &c., &c.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURS, SLEIGH-ROBES, FUR COATS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, instant, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.—A large lot of Furs, sets of sable, mink, fitch, Siberian squirrel, fox, bear, mountain marten, muffs, capes and cuffs. Also sleigh-robes, white and black bear, buffalo, fox, &c. Also fur coats, comprising a large stock in good order. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT BOUND Books suitable for Holiday presents, THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock and EVENING at 6½ o'clock, at No 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising Annuals, Albums, Vest Bibles, standard works, and all in elegant binding; also fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, fancy goods, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of second-hand household furniture, carpets, parlor suites, book-cases, mirrors, centre-tables, sofas, chairs, extension dining-tables, cutlery, plated ware, dinner and tea sets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY (Saturday) at the five-story residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 11 o'clock, viz: Drawing-room, chamber and dining room furniture. For particulars see *Herald* this day.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 80 West 32d-st., the entire household furniture contained in the said residence, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, carpets, gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, centre-tables, gas chandeliers, extension dining-tables, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
SELLS A LARGE SALE OF FANCY DRY goods, thread, needles, segars, wines, liquors, segar cases, toys, printed carpets, Leed's magic lanterns, drums, linen shirts, and 500 lots of various lots, including jewelry, clothing, &c.; sale will continue day and evening until all is sold.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FURS, CHAMPAGNE, &c.—By W. C. JEWETT, No. 141 Broadway, near Liberty-st., at 11 A. M., SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 150 lots fine mink fur caps, muffets, &c.; 12,000 champagne, cigars, plated ware, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 53 Leonard-st., No. 7 Chambers-st. and No. 15 Centre-st.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
Dec. 13, 1859. President of the Board.

THE ELECTION OF MANAGERS OF THE New-York Institution for the Blind, for the year 1860, will be held at the office of Mr. Robert S. Hone, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1859. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock in the afternoon. (Signed.)
GEORGE F. ALLEN, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of MARSHALL & THAYER, at No. 801 6th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN MARSHALL will continue at the above number and settle all business of the late firm.
JOHN MARSHALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859. ANDREW T. THAYER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent and agreement.
ELLIS B. HAMEN,
MATTHEW ROTHERZ.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.
"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

EDWARD G. KELLEY—SUCCESSOR TO JOHN L. FYFE—Practical Chemist, Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, importer and manufacturer of all kinds of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus and pure Chemicals, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Colleges and High Schools furnished. Catalogues furnished free of expense.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the numerous testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT OR FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
During the Holidays.
Hallet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION,
AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC,
Are invited to call and try the beautiful-toned
PIANOS OF HAINES BROTHERS,
At No. 626 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET, with rent allowed on purchase.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

[J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANO-FORTE!—A SUPERB 7⅓-OCTAVE, double round corners, elegantly carved case and legs, round, rich and powerful tone, full iron frame and overstrung base—ONE OF A PAIR MADE TO ORDER; will be sold low for cash or approved paper. Also new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons unusually low.
J. W. NEWSON, late J. P. Wake & Co.,
No. 346 Broome-st., two doors west of Bowery.

LIGHTS & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Offices, No. 431 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $80, $100, $135. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Of superior make at extremely low prices during the Holidays. New and second-hand Pianos to rent as low as $3 per month. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—TWENTY-SEVEN piano-fortes and two melodeons for sale or to let cheap. Prices, $30, $50, $75, $95, $175, $250 and $350 each; or to let at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month. Pianos tuned and music taught in a few lessons by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A beautiful rosewood piano, 7⅓ octave, round corners, with latest improvements; is as good as new, and warranted perfect; worth $300; will be sold much less, the owner having no further use for it. Can be seen at No. 126 Essex-st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO first-rate 7-octave rosewood pianos; iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new, for $170 and $155. One 6⅔-octaves, at $150. COUENHOVEN, music store, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF the NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, President,
No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 148 Pearl-st.
The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Hall, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one third.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

FAIRS.

A CHARITY BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT of the Home for the Friendless will be open at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th st., during the week, viz.: MONDAY, Dec. 19, to SATURDAY, Dec. 24, inclusive, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. A large variety of useful and fancy articles, books, &c., suitable for holiday gifts, have been contributed for the sale. Unreasonable charges prohibited. Kind friends and patrons,
Needy children bid you come,
Buy your presents at the Home
Thus a double gift they'll be,
Real, Home-wise Charity.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND CHRISTMAS Festival of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held on the Feast of the Holy Innocents, Dec. 28, at Niblo's, in the large room under the saloon. The Christmas Tree will be exhibited between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. Persons intending to make donations to the Tree will greatly oblige the ladies of the Home by sending them to the Home, No. 146 West 39th-st., on or before Tuesday, the 27th.
By order of the Ladies' Committee.
M. L. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ATTACHED TO the South 3d-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., will hold their annual anniversary exercises, on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 26 and 29. The programme will be entirely different on each evening, and no pains or expense have been spared to make the occasion one of interest. Tickets, 30 cents each evening, or 50 cents for both exercises; to commence at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Sunday School attached to the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-st., between Delancey and Rivington, will hold their 23d Anniversary on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Doors opened at 6 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7. Admittance 25 cents. Children 12 cents.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Sands-street M. E. Church Sunday School, Brooklyn, will be held on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Addresses by Rev. BISHOP JANES and Dr. DURBIN. Singing by the children.

SPORTING.

H. GARDNER WISHES TO INFORM HIS friends that he has removed from No. 39 Beekman-st. to Nos. 270, 272, and 274 49th-st., near 10th-av., where he has all of the choicest breeds of dogs, both for sale and stock purposes. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds. No cure no charge. GARDNER'S Mange Cure, 37½ cents per bottle.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, rolled, tempered and covered, at the following prices: No. 18, 66c. per pound; No. 16, 57c.; No. 14, 45c.
UNION SKIRT CO., No. 2 Dey-st.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
Dec. 24,
and every evening until further notice, the
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTERS,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
AMERICAN HOME
CALLED
THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
A NEW PICTURE.
THE BURNING STEAMER.
She breaks from her moorings and swings in the stream
THIS NIGHT.
MR. JEFFERSON
AS
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally.
MR. JAMIESON
AS
Peter, an "old uncle;" once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work sa."
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
AS
George Peyton; educated in Europe, and now just returned home.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN
AS
Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natural child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.
MR. T. B. JOHNSTON
AS
McCloskey; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.
MRS. BLAKE
AS
Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.
MR. PEARSON
AS
Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MRS. STODDARD
AS
Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
MR. HOLLAND
AS
Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.
MISS IONE BURKE
AS
Paul, a yellow boy.
MR. STODDART
AS
Judge Lefourche, a rich Planter.
MR. HARRISON
AS
Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.
MISS H. SAXON
AS
Jules Thibodeux.
MR. RUSSELL
AS
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer.
MR. PONISI
AS
Clairbourne, the auctioneer's clerk.
MR. PECK
AS
Mr. Collion, an Overseer.
MR. TREE
AS
Mr. Jackson, a Planter.
MR. STYLES
AS
Selon, a grief-boy slave.
MISS GIMBER
AS
Grace, a yellow girl.
MISS CLINTON
AS
Mrs. Clairbourne.
MISS WALTERS
AS
Minnie, a Quadroon slave.
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.
A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Judge Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Sam Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.
Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.
Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd bruddern"—Darkie enthusiasm.
THE SLAVE SALE.
Rats, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r?"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Our sternation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.
Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS.

MANIFESTATION IN BROOKLYN.

Enthusiastic Gathering in the Eastern District.

Speeches of Amasa J. Parker, E. O. Perrin and Col. Thorpe.

UNION RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

By dint of plentiful advertising, a bountiful display of pyrotechnics, bonfires, and a band of music, the Union men of Williamsburgh convened an audience of about a thousand in Washington Hall last evening, in response to the following Call:

"A National Union meeting will be held at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, Williamsburgh, on Friday evening, Dec. 23, 1859. The following-named persons respectfully invite their fellow-citizens (irrespective of party) who are in favor of the Constitution and the Union as formed by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors, to assemble as above."

Signed by Alderman KALBFLEISCH and 33 other prominent citizens.

Mr. EDMUND DRIGGS called the meeting to order, and moved that Alderman KALBFLEISCH, President of the Brooklyn Common Council, be appointed Chairman, which was unanimously approved, and Mr. KALBFLEISCH took the Chair.

Mr. DRIGGS moved the selection of a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was likewise adopted with unanimity.

NED HOOPER was, on his own motion, appointed a committee of one to invite the outsiders to enter the hall.

The chairman then said they had met for an important purpose as citizens of the United States of America, (applause.) He hoped the meeting would make an expression about the recent outrages at Harper's Ferry, that would be felt North as well as South. We were told that there was no danger, but they should not allow themselves to be deceived. But light causes would lead to disunion, as in the case of his native country Batavia. Watchfulness was the price of liberty. In unity there was strength, and observing this rule they could attain their object.

Vice-President HASKINS next read two letters, which had been received by the Committee from invited speakers. The first was from MR. ERASTUS BROOKS; the second, from Mayor WOOD, was received with three cheers. Letters were also received from GREENE C. BRONSON, CHARLES O'CONOR, and DANIEL S DICKINSON.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER was next introduced, and received with a storm of applause.

Judge PARKER said he had come a very long distance to be with them—not in any partisan spirit—not for the purpose of promoting the interests of party, but to speak upon a subject of the highest importance to all of us, and all that concerns most deeply the perpetuity of the Union. But, he met them as a large, intelligent assemblage, composed as he trusted of the representatives of all political parties of the day, who had come together, laying aside all partisan feelings and prejudices, to worship at one common altar, and to speak in behalf of the country. [Applause.] He trusted there were men of all trades, of all professions, native-born citizens, whose fathers fought for the Union, and adopted citizens, who came with us to share its blessings. He hoped all were animated by one spirit, the love of country, which should predominate over all other feelings in a crisis like this. [Applause.] It was a crisis. The subject was a solemn one. The country was alarmed. It was agitated. Excitement existed everywhere. The Press shows it. The voices of the friends we meet show it. The business of the City shows it. Stocks are shaken, and the Southern students here are going to their homes. One Southern State, by one branch of its Legislature, passes a bill to provide for disunion, while the Senate passes the hated resolve that the time has come when the South must secede from the Union. There is alarm everywhere that the day is fast coming when this Union—this glorious family of States—is to be dissolved. What has produced this? We are in this great peril, and the interests of ourselves and posterity are at stake. What has caused it? But a few weeks since men from the North invaded a Southern State and raised there the standard of rebellion, and sought to bring all the slaves of the vicinity to a servile insurrection. But the rebellion was subdued, and it was this aggressive act that had caused the alarm in the South. Though the invaders were small in numbers, their object was freeing and running off slaves and creating a servile insurrection. It was never disguised, but was openly proclaimed. And they were backed by 1,500 pikes and hundred of muskets and ammunition. All this must have cost something—who furnished the means? The South was alarmed. This was the first bold inroad that had been made upon her institution. The agitation by the Abolitionists of the North had been growing louder and louder until it had culminated in this invasion of the South, which was totally unprepared for such a measure. What lay at the bottom of this act, so well calculated to strike terror into the South, where a servile insurrection would produce the worst possible horrors of war? What caused this? What mighty subject had agitated this great nation? It was that question of Slavery. He did not like to talk about it, but he would look for a moment at it. Seventy-two years ago, when the Constitution was formed, Slavery existed in all the States—more profitable at the South than at the North. When the Constitution was framed, this question was discussed, and then provided for, and the compromises of the Constitution should remain inviolate forever. [Applause.] Our fathers settled this troublesome question as it should have been settled, and we should not attempt to disturb it. Whoever would disturb it, would peril the permanence of the Union. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, the Slave-trade existed. It was provided in that instrument, by a committee who made a report, that Congress should abolish the Slave-trade after the year 1800. An amendment was offered in that Convention, substituting the year 1808—protracting eight years longer that nefarious Slave-trade. They voted upon that amendment by States, and of those seven States that voted to extend the Slave-trade to 1808, were New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Yet in these three States, more than all others, is the question of abolition agitated. [Hisses and applause.] These three Christian States, by their representatives, voted to prolong he Slave-trade eight years, and yet at this day rise up against the South—by their speeches and doctrines. They argue their morality and purity upon this question, and if they do not seek the destruction of the South, take a course that must in its nature lead to it. Four States voted against that amendment, and were in favor of restricting the Slave-trade to the year 1800, and among those four States were Delaware and Virginia. [Applause.] Virginia, the mother of Presidents—the State that furnished WASHINGTON—[applause]—Virginia, thank God, was one of the four that voted against the amendment, and how had she been repaid for it? Ask those who sent JOHN BROWN there? This question of Slavery would dissolve this Union, if it was ever dissolved, which God forbid! But, since it had been settled by the Constitution, should it not remain settled forever? Upon the Constitution depended the union of these States, and its principles should be maintained immaculate. There were other compromises in the Constitution—some by the South to the North—some by the North to the South; checks and balances nicely adjusted by those patriots who formed it as the representatives of all these States. The fugitive slave law was based upon it, and the clause upon which it was founded was adopted in the convention unanimously, and yet there were those in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts making war upon it. The question of the morality of Slavery was not open to us. It was left by the Constitution to the decision of the States themselves. It was for them to discuss its morality, justice or injustice, profitableness, and any other consfiderations they pleased. He deemed that the North had not any right to say one word here upon the question whether Slavery was right or wrong. [Applause.]

Judge PARKER, in continuance, said: It was none of their business to intermeddle with the affairs of the South. It was folly to discuss the question of Slavery. The political question—all they had to do with—was settled by the Constitution. Our ground was non-interference. In no other way could this Union be maintained. All sections had a deep interest in preserving the Union. The laborer, the trader, and every business man—all were alike interested. Divide the Union, and all would go down. Even now the South was trying to send its cotton to Europe in its own ships. Separate us into petty States, and business would be destroyed, and we would become insignificant in the eyes of the world. The wars of the world had come from passion and prejudice. The passions of the human heart stirred up hatred, and let that hatred be established between the North and South, and the raid of JOHN BROWN would be but the beginning of a series of domestic feuds, which would make this country more of a hell than a heaven. [Applause.] His way was to let the question alone. True, there was fanaticism at the South as well as at the North. But, if the North had kept quiet, would this difficulty have occurred? No, we would have been harmonious and happy. [Applause.] They were called "Union-savers," as if they were guilty of a crime in these attempts to quiet agitation. He wanted to vindicate the right of the South to be let alone. [Applause.] They were accused of truckling to the South, because they wanted to let the South conduct the question of Slavery as they pleased. [Applause.] He did not intend to arraign any great political party of the North as designing this raid of JOHN BROWN, but he knew that doctrines were very generally preached which led to JOHN BROWN's invasion. Unless this agitation stopped, the Union would be dissolved, and the only way to avert that calamity was to control the Pulpit and the Press by the force of public sentiment. [Applause.] The Press and the Pulpit would be led to fall in with the general sentiment of the people. No one would then dare to meddle. That public sentiment was now being expressed in these meetings, and they were ready to sustain the American flag and the American Union. [Applause.] Let them say to party leaders, "If you mislead us we will not follow you." [Applause.] "You have misled us, and endangered the perpetuity of the Union, and we abandon you forever." [Applause.] Let the South, too, forbear, and confide in the North as its brothers and friends, as they had done in the Revolution, (applause) in the later wars with England, and with Mexico. [Applause.] None would like to live conscious of a divided Union, this great flag trailing in the dust and its stars divided. [Applause.] That disunion would be the end of all our hopes on earth. All nations recognized the progress of American people, and if the people would assemble as they had assembled, they might have confidence that nothing would dissolve this Union, but that it would exist forever. [Continued applause.]

Mr. E. O. PERRIN was the next speaker, and spoke at some length; and was followed by Col. T. B. THORPE, in the usual entertaining vein of that speaker.

The following are the resolutions prepared for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That the late treasonable, though abortive, effort to provoke a servile insurrection in a Southern State, and an offer of a large guaranty of arms for that purpose obtained by the contribution of Northern men holding high social and political positions, the development of an extensive correspondence, and an organized effort to afford aid and comfort to such movement, the expressions of sympathy at its progress and condolence at its defeat, the effort to unite hostility toward the necessary and just execution of the laws, to convert its treasonable aiders and abettors into saints and martyrs, and to furnish sympathetic political orations and demonstrations at their decease, have rendered it necessary that good and patriotic men of all sections of the United States should unite in expressions of strong condemnation and repudiation of such acts, and avow their readiness to enforce legal punishment against all such aggressions upon the rights of the South, and all such crimes against the Government of the Union.

Resolved, That as the experience of all past ages has taught us that the great danger to Republican Governments arises from the slow undermining process of internal disunion and disaffection, we are thereby admonished to watch carefully and jealously every attempt to create hostility between the different sections of the Union, and particularly to meet with decided reprobation the first efforts of those internal foes who carry on their treasonable acts under the protection of its flag and the immunity of its citizenship.

Resolved, That we will not, by our votes or influence, countenance the agitation of those questions of domestic policy which excite any one section of the Union against the other, and call for an "irrepressible conflict" of Northern or Southern, Eastern or Western interest or feeling.

Resolved, That the compact formed by the founders of our Government, giving to the population of each section the right to settle their domestic institutions in their own way, involves the distinctive features which constitute the foundation of our liberties—the right of self-government—and is equally necessary for the protection of the independence of the North and the South, and that all attempts of political leaders to provoke a relentless and bloody crusade between the North and the South, can only terminate in producing injury to the whole population, and destroying the interests of the colored race.

UNION MEETING AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Dec. 23.

In response to an extensively signed call, a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here last evening. Mayor BIGELOW presided. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A call for a public meeting in this city has been circulated, and signed by men of all parties, the objects whereof were therein declared to be, to express unwavering attachment to the Union and Constitution of the United States—to discountenance the suspicion that in any event they can be abandoned—to discourage every attempt to alienate any portion of the common country from the rest—and to assure the citizens of every section that the people of New-Jersey have no intention or desire to interfere with the sovereignty, internal affairs or domestic institutions of Sister States, but will oppose and resist the same;

Now, we, the people of Newark, in pursuance of said call, in public meeting convened, without distinction of party—representing in sentiment, as we believe we do, our brethren throughout the State—proud of the Revolutionary history of New-Jersey, a state which was the third to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and the first to ratify the 10th amendment thereto, which guarantees the rights reserved to the people; conscious that we have never in any way interfered with the reserved rights of sister States, yet are willing, for the sake of restoring public tranquility and kind relations throughout the land, to express our vows of fealty to the Government established by our fathers; to declare our unwavering and undiminished attachment to that unity of Government which constitutes all the people of all the States, one people, and to that Constitution which was established among other things, in order "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity and promote the general welfare,"

Therefore resolved, That by no interpretation of the compact between the States do we claim any authority or power, as citizens of a State, or by our Representatives in Congress, to interfere with the institution of Slavery as existing in other States; and that we will oppose and resist all attempts to violate the rights of those States.

Resolved, That the recent invasion of Virginia, by desperate and misguided men, and the seizure of an Arsenal of the United States, were acts of treason respectively against that State and the United States, which merited not only the judgment of the law in its most penal form, but the execrations of every law-abiding and faithful citizen everywhere; that we utterly scorn and repudiate the idea of any sympathy; and if there be any man or men in this Confederacy who have furnished arms, munitions, money or other material aid, or encouraged by word or deed any man or men to invade Virginia, for the purpose of exciting servile insurrection, civil war or internal commotion, by which life or property has been imperiled, that man or men we denounce as traitors, not only to the laws of the land, but to the principles of free Constitutional Government as here established.

Resolved, That the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States speak to us, and every other citizen, with the authoritative voice of law, and on that account are entitled to the highest confidence and respect of the people; and we recognize its decisions in all cases without exception, as the judgments of a court of last resort, and binding upon every State and people in this Confederacy, until the same shall have been overruled, in the manner prescribed by law.

Resolved, That we reprobate as deserving of unqualified censure, all disloyalty to the Union of these States, all attempts to alienate one section of the United States from the other, and all language and conduct calculated to excite hostility or jealousy between them; and that all who, for party purposes, or otherwise, strive to excite bitterness or antagonism between those bound together by the ties of political brotherhood, and a common language, history, ancestry, and race, merit the unqualified condemnation of all patriots.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with Abolitionism in any of its forms, whether outspoken and defiant, or concealed but abhor and detest it, its purposes and tendencies, and spurn all political fellowship with those who profess its doctrines, or are imbued with its spirit.

Resolved, That the enactment by Congress of laws to secure the rendition of persons held to service or labor, in one State, under the laws thereof, who may have escaped into another, to the person to whom such labor or service is due, is clearly authorized by the Constitution and is entitled to the respect and obedience of the people, and that all State legislation, or individual effort designed or adapted to defeat the object of such enactments is highly reprehensible, as in violation of the Constitution and the rights of our Southern fellow-citizens, under the same.

Resolved, That we condemn the circulation of Anti-Slavery books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers or other matter, printed or written, among the people of the South, by citizens of non-slaveholding States, or the publication thereof, for any such purpose of circulation, whether the same be addressed to bond or free, or to different classes of the white inhabitants; because such circulation violates the rights of the people directly interested in the subject of Slavery, and foments discord between sovereign States.

Resolved, That we express to our brethren of the South our determination not only to respect the compromises of the Constitution, but as far as in us lies, to inforce the complete recognition of their rights, without exception; and to these purposes, we pledge ourselves hereby renewing the assurances of amity and protection, mutually interchanged by our forefathers.

Eloquent addresses were made, deprecating agitation, by Mr. T. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, WM. K. MACDONALD, Col. JAS. W. WALL, and other distinguished citizens of New Jersey. A great number of letters were received from prominent public men by the Committee, and which they intend to publish.

UNION MEETING AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

A Union meeting was held here to-night, and it was attended by from 400 to 500 persons.

Resolutions were offered, denunciatory of the fire-eaters of the South and the fanatics of the North, and proposing as a remedy for present evils to rally around the Constitution and the Union.

A substitute was then offered, declaring that this meeting is inopportune and unnecessary, which the majority favored.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings, and the meeting separated in disorder, to the music of a full band.

The falling of the platform, with many gentlemen thereon, was among the incidents.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the Kings County Bar, was held yesterday in the City Hall, to take action relative to the death of Judge HAMMOND. The meeting was called to order by PHILIP S. CROOK, Esq., who nominated for Chairman Judge LOTT. Judge GARRISON was elected Secretary. After remarks, alluding to the high character of deceased, had been made by Messrs. JESSE C. SMITH and PHILIP S. CROOK, Judge GREENWOOD offered some appropriate and feeling resolutions, which were adopted. In accordance with the resolutions a large number of gentlemen attended the funeral of the deceased.

DEATH OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.—The funeral of Capt. ALEXANDER C. MARSHALL, brother of Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, will take place from his late residence, No. 17 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M. In respect to the memory of deceased, who was long a ship-master out of this port, the flags of the shipping were yesterday displayed at half-mast. Capt. MARSHALL was sixty years of age.

Musical.

ORATORIO.—The New-York Harmonic Society will give its annual Christmas performance of the "Messiah" to-night, at the Academy of Music. The solos will be interpreted by an unusual force of first-class artists, foremost amongst whom is Madame ANNA BISHOP, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mrs. WESTERVELT, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and others. Long practice has made the members of the society thoroughly famil ar with the choruses; and we may therefore expect a fine performance in every respect.

Rev. Dr. Cox gives his idea of the "Broad Church" as follows: "The Broad Church! Yes Make God's Church broad enough to take in Simon Magus and Judas and Satan! Out upon it. *It is all pious stultiloquy—and not so pious either.*"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC STORE CONTRACT.—It is proposed in certain quarters to call a public indignation meeting, to be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, to express disapprobation of the action of Secretary CONN in giving the Public Store contract to MESSRS. MATHER, McINTIRE & Co., and of the conduct of these gentlemen since they obtained the contract, in turning out of office many laboring men whom their predecessors had appointed. It is alleged that the contractors have substituted political favorites of their own in the public stores for those who have been discharged, and that the object is to gain favor with those whose votes can elevate JOHN C. MATHER to Congress from the Third District. A strong effort will be made by those who have been turned out of office and their friends to induce MESSRS. SICKLES, BARR, MACLAY, and other Representatives in Congress from this City to exert their influence in having the contract annulled. The call for the meeting has received a great many signatures.

A CHRISTMAS OPPORTUNITY.—The Charity Bazaar for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, has been so successful, and so liberally furnished with supplies, that the managers have been solicited to continue it. They, however, find it necessary to close this (Saturday evening. Whatever articles shall remain will be on sale at the store-rooms of the Home during the holidays, at reasonable prices. The favors of those not provided with gifts for their little ones, will, therefore, be gratefully appreciated during the ensuing week. On Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the children of the Home will have their Christmas tree, as usual, in the Chapel.

THE BAXTER ASSOCIATION.—When Col. WARD B. BURNETT was wounded in the Battle of Contreras, Mexico, the command of the First Regiment of Volunteers from this State devolved upon CHAS. BAXTER. He fell mortally wounded in the battle of Cherubusco, and the Baxter Association honored his memory on Thursday evening, by a ball at the Apollo Rooms. The portrait of Lieut.-Col. BAXTER, draped with the National standard, was suspended in the ball-room, and commemorative speeches were made in the supper-room by different members of the Association. The company did not break up until 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

LAUNCH.—The steamship *Pernano*, built by MESSRS. WESTERVELT & SONS, was successfully launched from the foot of Houston-street yesterday forenoon, a large concourse of spectators being present. This steamer is intended to ply between the ports of the South Pacific and Panama. The engines, which have been built by the Morgan Iron works, are nearly completed, and the steamer will be ready to sail for her destination early in the Spring.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT-ENGINEER.—An election for Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department for the Harlem District took place last night, with the following result:

J. McCloskey	1,610
W. T. Mawbey	1,409
McCloskey's majority	201

The result gives much satisfaction to the firemen.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN DEAD.—Patrolman JOHN BAKER, of the Seventh Precinct, died Thursday morning of small-pox. He leaves a wife and five children in needy circumstances. The officers of the Seventh Precinct yesterday each contributed one day's pay—$142 altogether—for their relief. This death is the third which has occurred in the police force during the last week.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEES.—The Republican Central Committee and the Young Men's Central Committee met in joint session last evening. After disposing of some items of business, a committee was appointed to wait upon Senator SEWARD on his arrival in this City, and make arrangements for giving him a public reception.

ICE IN THE HUDSON RIVER.—The Hudson River is rapidly filling up with large fields of ice, which render navigation quite unsafe. Within the last few days several vessels have been injured, and one steamboat, the *Saratoga*, has been sunk.

Fires.

IN EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—A fire broke out last evening in a row of stables in the rear of No. 20 East Twelfth-street. The stable, owned by PATRICK MCGINN, valued at $200, was destroyed, together with hay and feed to the amount of $250. Four horses were burned, valued at $400. None of the property was insured.

FIRE.—The building No. 104 Seventh-avenue was slightly damaged by fire yesterday forenoon.

Coroners' Inquests.

CHILDREN FATALLY BURNED.

MARGARET SMITH, a child six years of age, residing at No. 240 East Thirteenth-street, died yesterday from burns which she received a few weeks ago, in consequence of her dress igniting while she was fanning the fire with her apron. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the case....Yesterday noon ELLEN LYNCH, a child four years of age, living at No. 7 Clark-street, was left by her parents in a room with her little sister. On the return of her mother the child was found dead on the floor, with all her clothing burnt off, as is supposed, in consequence of her dress having come in contact with the grate. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest at No. 7 Clark-street, where the accident occurred.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

WM. HINMAN, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, slipped between the cars yesterday morning while the train on which he was engaged was approaching Stryker's Bay. He was almost instantly killed, and his body was brought down to the Thirty-first-street depôt, where an inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE. Deceased was 19 years of age, and a native of this City.

BEWARE OF SLIPPERY STOOPS.

On Monday evening MARTIN SPIEGEL, a middle-aged German, while ascending the back stoop of his residence, No. 237 Third-avenue, slipped on the ice, and was precipitated to the cellar beneath. He sustained internal injuries which resulted yesterday in his death. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—SAMUEL COMPTON, a butcher in the Fulton Market, fell off a Fourth-avenue car last evening, when in Grand-street, near the Bowery. The car passed over his body, causing death in a few minutes afterwards. An inquest will be held to-day.

Police Reports.

A THIEVISH RAG-PICKER.

The house of Mrs. Margaret Eigeninger, in West Forty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was entered yesterday during her absence, and $79 were stolen from a trunk which the thief forced open. Mrs. Eigeninger's little son saw James Mooney, a young rag-picker, commit the robbery, but was so intimidated by his threats that he did not raise an alarm. Mooney left the house with his booty, but was subsequently arrested by Officer Martin, and committed to answer by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Margaret Vanderhoof, a servant in the family of Mrs. Blakeman, of No. 260 West Twenty-fourth-street, was apprehended, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen from her employer a gold watch and chain, worth $63. Margaret admitted the truth of the accusation, and was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer for her delinquency.

A RECTIFICATION.

In Thursday's TIMES, by a transposition of names, Mr. Gustav Fucholsky, of No. 237 Division-street, was called the defendant in a case of Grand larceny before Justice STEERS. Mr. Fucholsky was the complainant, and George Brown, *alias* Charles Knapp, was the defendant.

ARREST OF FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—MARGARET COURTNEY and BRIDGET CASSIDY were arrested yesterday for picking the pocket of a lady of a purse containing $49 62. The offenders were locked up at the Police Head-quarters.

City Government.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

TWENTY-FIVE OF THE OLD POLICE REAPPOINTED—ONLY MUNICIPAL OFFICERS TO BE SELECTED.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Mayor TIEMANN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Police appoint none other than the members of the old force to complete the number of patrolmen fixed by the late resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

It was adopted, (ayes 4, nays 3,) Mayors Tiemann and Powell and Commissioners Ulshoeffer and Bailey voting for it, and Commissioners Stillman, Stranahan and Bowen against it.

The following officers of the old Municipal Police force were appointed members of the new: R. Connor, of the Sixth Precinct; G. Jackson, of the Second; J. Thebo, of the Eighth; D. Harn, of the Seventh; J. L. Metcalf, of the Third; J. McDermott, of the Seventeenth; A. B. Mooney, of the Twentieth; J. L. Codet, of the Second; T. D. Conover, of the Fifth; P. Magner, of the Seventh; M. D. Underhill, of the Twentieth; J. Maxham, of the Twentieth; W. C. Havens, of the Sixteenth; Wm. McGrath, of the Sixth; John Flynn, of the Fourteenth; John Towns, of the Twenty-First; T. Canoll, of the Eighteenth; John W. Elder, of the Third; J. Van Brakle, of the Seventh; J. B. Towne, of the Seventh; George S. Burrows, of the Seventh; T. Dermond, of the Seventh; Leroy T. Clark, of the Seventh; Peter McIntire, of the Twenty-first, and D. Macaulay, of the Sixth.

Officer Wm. H. Smith, of the Third Precinct Brooklyn, sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

The widow of the late John Steward, a policeman of the First Precinct, was placed on the pension list, and the Board adjourned to Friday next.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF CONTRACTS.

The bids for regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second-street to One-hundred-and-second-street, were opened yesterday, and Mr. Daniel J. Malarky was found to be the lowest bidder. He offered to do the work for $30,399 67. He gives sureties in the sum of $15,000, and is allowed two years' time in which to complete the work.

Morand & Casey estimated that the cost of repairing and altering the house of Hose Company No. 11, would be $2,700. The contract was awarded to them.

Preparations for the Holidays.

While ambitious politicians, discontented editors, and fanatical and ill-tempered parsons, are prognosticating utter ruin to the Union, and all sorts of evils to come upon the country, it is rather curious, and really encouraging, to observe how philosophically these same people look forward to the impending crisis, and with what imperturbable good humor and pleasant countenances they are preparing for the holidays. The great masses of the people are quietly and pleasantly pursuing their various occupations, and, if one must tell the truth, nothing seems further from their thoughts than the "negro question" and its attending agitations. You may travel from one end of the City to the other, in stores, banks, private dwellings, and boarding-houses, lounge in the one, and sit down to dinner in the other, without hearing one word about Harper's Ferry or the dissolution of the Union. Everybody acts as if they had long since got tired of the first, and they have not yet seemingly begun to think of the other; and if one did not read the reports of the proceedings, or rather no proceedings, in Congress, they would be forced to believe that the people in this part of the world were as peaceful and happy as sinful humanity may expect to be, and were looking forward to Christmas week with unusual liveliness and spirit.

The splendid bazaars on Broadway, and other business streets, were never more gorgeous and brilliant in appearance than now, and holiday gifts were never so beautifully and elaborately got up as at the present season. Instead of mourning over the approaching destruction of "this glorious confederation of States," the matrons, one and all, and their daughters, every one, seem to be entirely taken up with the thought of what St. Nicholas will be kind enough to present them with during the coming season of social enjoyment. The matrons expect rich dresses of chocolate brown, or glossy black, *moire antique*, with sets of *Point A'Quille* or *Point d' Applique* to match, and further enriched by a few sparkling ornaments, such as a diamond brooch and ear-rings. Others will look anxiously for the long-wished-for service of solid gold, elegantly chased, for which they have been chasing their husbands for at least a half dozen years, and the secret hope of soon being gratified adds a most insinuating charm to their behavior to these unsuspicious individuals during the last six week. Matrons of less pretensions would well be content with more modest indications of their husband's affection, and will be willing to let them off for the gift of a pretty little gold watch, a pearl bracelet, or some other less valuable trifle.

As for the young ladies, everything healthful that the ingenuity of man could produce has been sought out by the New-York merchants, and is now temptingly exposed to challenge the admiration and invite the purses of their admirers.

Knowing that there are thousands of fair ladies who every morning cast their eyes over the columns of the TIMES, one cannot do less than wish that they may all receive the pretty things they most wish for, and that by this time next week the merchants' stocks of diamonds, trinkets, elegantly-bound books and other valuables will be surprisingly diminished.

Lest they should forget it, it might be mentioned to husbands, fathers and brothers, that the week for making presents will begin on Monday next, and that each gentleman holding this relation is expected to prepare for that important period. To inspire them with a proper enthusiasm for the occasion, is it necessary to betray the sacredly guarded secrets of their fair relatives, and tell them of the many beautiful articles which have been slyly prepared for them by loving hands? The handsome watch-cases of netted silk and gold, the comfortable slippers of finest cloth, embroidered so neatly, the warm dressing-gowns of gay cashmere, quilted so beautifully in scarlet satin, the pretty smoking-caps worked in every variety of pattern; these, and many other things which ladies like to knit and work for those they love, having been hidden away in quiet corners while husbands or fathers were by, will receive the last finishing-touch to-day, and be laid away until Monday, when it is to be hoped they will be accepted with becoming meekness and gratitude.

The Cartoons of Raphael.

Mr. CHARLES B. NORTON, the well-known Bibliographical Agent in Appleton's Building, has just done a good service to all lovers of Art, by securing from the London publishers, for sale in New-York, fine paper copies, thirty-eight by twenty-five inches, of a new series of impressions, from the Government plates, of RAPHAEL'S magnificent cartoons at Hampton Court. These plates are in the best state of preservation, and the impressions are exquisitely fresh and vigorous—the only perceptible difference between them and the earlier copies, so dear to all amateurs, being in the price at which they are offered. It is true, this difference is slightly noticeable: the set of seven cartoons, originally struck off, and published at the rate of 70 guineas, or $350, the set, in London, being now produced by MESSRS. DAY & SONS, Engravers to Her Majesty, and sold in New-York at the inconceivable cost of $10. A limited number only will be allowed by the Government to be struck off, when the plates will be destroyed. The monumental beauty of these celebrated masterpieces of the art of design has made their fame a household word wherever art is known; and as the special characteristics of cartoon drawings fit them far better than oil canvases or frescoes for literal reproduction by the engraver's burin, it is really no exaggeration to say that there is no other way in which the genius of the "divine Urbinese" can be so well appreciated by those who are denied the privilege of studying him in Florence, Madrid, or Rome, as through these admirable engravings of his designs for the Flemish weavers. It is a curious fact, by the way, that a superb border-piece from one of the tapestries which were woven at Arras after the Cartoons, long did duty in a Custom-house office of one of our New-England seaports *as a door-mat*. Upon a close inspection of the arabesques in the design, "the excess of glory obscured," and beautiful still beneath the blight of long and ignorant neglect, it was rendered probable that the border in question had belonged to the tapestry known as the "Feed my Sheep," which for tenderness and delicacy of imagination, may claim, perhaps, the highest rank in this noble series. The history of this strayed fragment of the splendid past could be traced no further back than to the steward of a Rotterdam bark, by whom it had been used to wrap up his goods and chattels, and who had bestowed it as "a bit of carpet," upon its New-England possessor. It probably belonged to the third series of tapestries woven from the Cartoons, on the order of a Roman prince who never took or paid for the goods.

[Advertisement.]

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Superior to all others are known to be BRANDRETH'S Pills, which simply and without any, the least danger, remove those matters from the bowels and circulation which occasion or sustain disease. Colds, coughs, and influenza are cured at once by a few doses.

If three or four pills do not relieve pain of the bowels, which is generally produced at this season by cold, take three more; and if this does not remove the pain, take three or four more. There is no danger in taking the pills. Calomel and jalap are a thousand times more harsh than BRANDRETH'S Pills, which are mild but effectual, taking hold of nothing but impure humors. Be not afraid of them if you are sick. No dose will hurt that is required to operate.

Hear what Mrs. BURROUGHS, of No. 240 Adams-street, Brooklyn, states, December 20, 1859:

I have used no other medicine than BRANDRETH'S Pills for the last twenty years. I have administered them with invariable success in typhus and scarlet fevers, small pox, whooping cough, measles, worms, to ladies previous to, and immediately after, confinement. With a box or two of BRANDRETH'S Pills in the house, happen what may, I would not care whether the doctor lived next door or twenty miles off.

Read what a single dose did.

Mr. JAMES STILLMAN, editor and proprietor of the Westchester County *Journal*, says, Dec. 13, 1859:—About two years ago I ruptured myself, and have worn a truss ever since. In the beginning of last month I was taken with a slight pain in the upper orifice of the rupture. The pain gradually increased, till on the third day I could not stand at all, nor could I find any position in bed to give me the least ease. The symptoms were altogether those of strangulated hernia. I thought your Pills might afford me some little relief, and took three of the Vegetable Universals. They operated in about four hours immediately after which all pain ceased, and I have been able ever since to attend to my business without the slightest interruption.

Sold at the principal office, 294 Canal-street, N. Y., and by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

THE IVORY TYPE

MADE ONLY AT

GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of photographic picture ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and colors, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness and durability, it is far superior to the best miniatures on ivory; a critical examination of which, will well repay those visiting the gallery. For a holiday gift it is the most acceptable souvenir extant. Made only at GURNEY'S, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PREPARING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The year is on the wane, and its decline ushers in a season of festivity. As every man of means and taste will naturally provide himself with a hat for the holidays, he most assuredly ought to call on KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make a selection from his *recherché* stock, which embraces every style and quality of hats and caps suitable for the season.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bookkeepers, clerks and all whose occupations are of a sedentary nature, are often the victims of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, &c. Occasional doses of these Pills will prove highly beneficial by removing the causes.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS EVE!—CHRISTMAS EVE!—Immense array of attractions at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Grand combination of entertainments. Curiosities unparalleled. An exciting drama and a delightful farce this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Consultations and examinations every morning.

Just published, a pamphlet, by Dr. HARTLEY, on Disease of the Ear, its Causes, Remedy, Prevention and Cure. Price 10 cents by mail or otherwise.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT TALE OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

NED BUNTLINE'S
NEW MYSTERY OF NEW YORK,
Entitled
ELVRIDA,
THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER,
Ready at 1 o'clock To-day at all the News Depots, in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
For Jan. 7, 1860.

Read Ned Buntline's New Mystery of the Great City

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO.

NEW STYLES HOLIDAY HATS.

No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES,
FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS,
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NOVEL AND CHEAP
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Price from One Dollar to Twenty.

One of these presents may make the recipient wealthy for life. Address to WOOD, EDDY & Co., Lottery Managers, Wilmington, Delaware.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in